The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8412—VOL. LI. TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1865. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th April, at Hobart Town, Mrs. Alexander Stuart, of Sydney, prematurely, of a son, stillborn.

On the 4th instant, at Randleigh, Mrs John Frazer, of a son.

On the 5th instant, at her residence, the Sportsman's Arms, Pitt-street, the wife of Mr. John Sullivan, of a daughter.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, Botany Road, Redfern, the wife of William Dart, of a daughter.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, Church-street, Parramatta, Mrs. John Williams, of a daughter.

On the 7th instant, at her residence, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. William John Clarke, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th April, by special license, at the Rev. Dr. Fullerton's, Mr. Charles Edwards, native of Dundee, Scotland, master mariner, to Sarah Jane, only daughter of Mr. Emanuel Sutcliffe, late of Maitland.

On the 4th instant, at All Saints Church, Hobarton, by the Rev. Samuel Parsons, B.D., Edward, youngest son of the late John Terry, Esq., of Box Hill, near Windsor, New South Wales, to Isabel Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Benson, Esq., M.H.C.S., of Hobarton, Tasmania. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 6th instant, at the residence of her parents, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, Miriam, 3½ years of age, second daughter of Elijah and Sophia Silkman, late of Goulburn.

On the 7th instant, at the residence of his parents, 2, Fransic-street, Hyde Park, Frank Baylis, aged 3 years, third son of R. M'Kellar.

On the 8th instant, at his residence, Baulkham Hills, Thomas Goodchap, third son of the late Thomas Ireland, Eldersfield, Worcestershire, England, aged 35 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship NORTHAM, 1610 tons, 400 horse power, N. J. Skottowe, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's Mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1865, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 19th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 20th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 25th April, 1865.

OKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS.—STEAM to NELSON direct. Nearest port to the Okitiki Gold-fields.

The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL steamship TARAKUA, J. Gardyne, commander, will be dispatched with the English mails MONDAY, May 15th, for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, TARANAKI, NAPIER, and OTAGO.

Cargo and passengers for Taranaki transhipped at Nelson.

Cargo and passengers for Napier transhipped at Wellington.

Now loading.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM to AUCKLAND direct.—The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S magnificent new steamship RANGITOTO, H. Harris, commander, just arrived from London, after 57 days passage to Melbourne, will leave for AUCKLAND with the English mails (if arrived), MONDAY, May 15th.

Passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation of this splendid vessel.

For passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO. For BRISBANE and IPSWICH, LADY BOWEN, On THURSDAY, 11th May, at 5 p.m. W. WESTGARTH, Manager.

Q. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION OF FARES AND FREIGHT TO BRISBANE.

The A. S. N. Co.'s Steamship CITY OF BRISBANE, will sail for the above port TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.

FARES.			
Saloon	.. .. ..	.. £2	5 0
Ditto return ticket (available for two months)		.. 3	10 0
Steerage	.. .. ..	.. 0	12 6

FREIGHT.

Dead weight and measurement, 16s. per ton.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO MELBOURNE.—On and after this date the Fares to Melbourne by this Company's Steamships will be

Saloon ..	..	£5 10 0
Return Ticket ..	..	9 0 0
Steerage	..	2 0 0

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street. April 8.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—ALEXANDRA, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, THURSDAY, at noon.
To BRISBANE.—CITY OF BRISBANE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—Steamer, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Diamantina.
To GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 6.
To PORT DENISON, via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 6.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, THIS DAY; and LEICHARDT, 16th instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 15th instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (TUESDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On THURSDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE, for CLARENCE TOWN, via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE.

P. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM COMPANY.—Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, on THURSDAY, May 11th, at 8 p.m. Cargo will be received THIS (Tuesday) MORNING.

C. WISEMAN, Manager.

C. and N. E. Co.'s Office, Commercial Wharf.

C. AND R. S. N. CO.'s STEAMSHIPS.—For MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, 24 hours after arrival.

For GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, the URARA, TO-MORROW, at 10 p.m.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The swift and powerful Steamship BARWON, Captain Lourie, will sail from Commercial Wharf, for the above port on FRIDAY, 12th instant, at 2 p.m.

Saloon	.. ..	£3 15 0
Saloon return	.. ..	7 0 0
Steerage	.. ..	1 15 0

W. W. MARSH, Agent.

Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO ROBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.—The TASMANIA, John Clinch, commander, from Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, at mid-day.

Saloon ..	.. ..	£8 0 0
Return ticket, available for three months		13 0 0

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS DAILY Leave Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5.30. Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30. Manly Beach, 8.15, 12.0, 4.30. Fares, 1s each way.

S. H. WILSON.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATARA on TUESDAY, 8th May. Commercial Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—TITANIA sails To-Morrow Evening. T. M'Caffery, Victoria Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, on THURSDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Comerang, on FRIDAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, on FRIDAY, at noon.
TUROSS RIVER.—Comerang, Friday, 19th instant.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The PELICAN, THIS MORNING, at 8.30; and on FRIDAY next at same hour; returning from GOSFORD each day at 2 p.m.

Phœnix Wharf.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THREE TIMES DAILY.

These fast steamers ply daily as follows:—
From PHŒNIX WHARF, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
SYDNEY, 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin—1s. 6d. steerage.
Being only NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

FOR the BELLENGER RIVER, on Wednesday, the FRANCIS GEORGE. Apply on board, Taylor's whf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner HARRIET sails TO-MORROW. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and BAFFLE CREEK.—The GIL BLAS. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—☞ The favourite schooner DON JUAN, Griffin, master, is now receiving her dead weight, and will be at the Albion Wharf to-morrow.

For freight or passage apply J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The TRAVELLER, Carr, master, will be ready to receive cargo on THURSDAY. For freight or passage, apply to the master, on board; T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FIRST VESSEL for TARANAKI direct.—☞ The clipper schooner FRIENDS, J. Cook, master, being under charter, will have unusually quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Grafton Wharf; or J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

FOR WELLINGTON.—The schooner LUBRA, Howes, master, clears at Customs THIS DAY. Can take a few tons of light freight if sent down at once, to Market Wharf. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR WANGANUI.—The first-class schooner SARAH MARY, Trenear, master, under charter, will sail on SATURDAY next. For light freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR DUNEDIN, calling at OKITIKI.—The clipper schooner SARAH PILE, Yull, master, having three-fourths of her cargo on board, will clear at the Customs on WEDNESDAY. Has only room for ten passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to R. PILE, Pile's Wharf.

FOR DUNEDIN WHARF, calling at OKITIKI to land passengers if inducement offers.—The regular trader JANE LOCKHART, Willing, master, now fast loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will clear at the Customs on THURSDAY.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. Nearing, commander, is now fast loading, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched about the 13th instant, full or not full.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CALYPSO, for NELSON.—☞ Will positively clear the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete shipments, PASS ENTRIES, and forward bills for signature.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; to C. B. BOND, Sussex-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for TARANAKI.—☞ The A1 clipper brig WESTERN STAR, W. Chamberlain, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FIRST VESSEL direct for the OKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS.—☞ The A1 clipper schooner MURRAY, 140 tons, will positively CLEAR at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers are requested to complete shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward bills of lading for signature.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Albion Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—For light Freight and Passengers.—The N. Z. S. N. Co.'s clipper schooner MANUKAU, 443 tons register, W. Kennett, commander, will be dispatched for the above port on the 13th instant. She has very superior accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers, who can be forwarded free of expense by the Company's steamers to any of the ports in New Zealand.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO WELLINGTON.

Cabin	£10 0 0
Steerage	6 0 0

For further information apply to CHARLES F. STOKES, Agent for New Zealand Steam Navigation Co., Bolton-street, Newcastle.

ONLY VESSEL FOR NAVIGATOR, FIJI, and FRIENDLY ISLANDS. The fine clipper brig LALLA ROOKH will be dispatched on the 10th May.

For freight or passage apply to G. A. LLOYD and CO.

FOR FIJI direct.—The smart clipper schooner LIZZIE COLESON, Browning, master, will be dispatched about 14th instant.

For freight or passage apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 6, Wynyard-street.

FIRST SHIP for HONGKONG.—To sail 21st May.—The clipper barque NIPON, 600 tons, Captain Asverus, is under engagement to sail positively on the above date.

Has room for a few tons light freight.

Apply on board; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.—☞ The clipper barque MARIE LAURIE, 600 tons burthen, W. Mansfield, commander, will be quickly dispatched. Has good accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers between decks being 7 feet in height.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR NINGPO.—The clipper barque FERONIA, Sullivan, master, being under charter, will sail in a few days. For light freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR YOKOHAMA, Japan.—The fine first-class clipper ship RED RIDING HOOD, 709 tons register, A. Nicolson, commander.

For light freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS—Passage money, £18 and upwards.

To sail on or about SATURDAY, 20th May. FOR LONDON direct, The unrivalled clipper ship, GOLDEN CITY, 1365 tons register, Lieutenant William Brown, R.N.R., commander, late of the ex Royal Mail ship "Ocean Chief."

This ship on her first voyage made the passage from Queenstown to Moreton Island in 70 days.
From Moreton Island to Melbourne in 6 days
From Melbourne to Calcutta via Point de Galle in 32 days
From Calcutta to Trinidad, W. I., in 75 days
From Trinidad to London in 21 days.
And on her present voyage—
From the Lizard to Moreton Island in 72 days
From Moreton Island to Sydney in 6 days.
Wool received at Talbot's Store, Circular Quay.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Saloon, as per agreement.			
Second cabin	.. ..	£25	0 0
Steerage	.. ..	18	0 0

Apply to Captain BROWN.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT,
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS. FOR LONDON DIRECT. To follow the Golden City.

The clipper ship WANSFELL, 777 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's, will load on arrival from Brisbane, and meet with quick despatch.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship MAID OF JUDAH, 965 tons register, James Scott, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 18th May.—The celebrated A1 clipper ship SWIFTSURE, 1500 tons, M. B. Mayhew, commander. The accommodation for passengers on board this fine ship are very superior. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

RATES FROM MELBOURNE.

First cabin, lower deck	£50
Second ditto	£30
Third ditto	£18 to £20
Steerage, open berths	£16

J. B. METCALFE and CO., Agents, Bridge-street.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—HIMALAYA, for LONDON.—This splendid new clipper ship, now on her first voyage, and specially built for the passenger trade, will sail positively for London direct on the 20th May. Having just arranged to take the parcel of wool (750 bales, lately arrived from New Zealand), the Himalaya is now a full ship, and will be ready for sea as soon as her cargo is stowed. The stevedores are under engagement to complete the stowing by the 16th instant, and passengers may therefore rely on the ship's sailing by the 20th May. Dr. Bloxsome, late of the Portsmouth hospital, proceeds to England as surgeon of this vessel.

Rates of Passage:

Saloon, as per agreement.	
Second cabin	.. £25
Steerage	.. 18

Apply to Captain BARRETT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to G. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 364, George-street.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The A1 clipper ship LOCHIEL, 674 tons, R. B. Monkman, master, having nearly the whole of her cargo on board, will sail 20th May.

Passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodation. SAUNDERS and CO.; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

FOR LONDON.—The favourite A1 Aberdeen clipper ship JASON, 976 tons register, A. Birnie, commander, is now receiving cargo and will have prompt dispatch. Has superior accommodation for saloon passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 16th May.—The fine A1 ship ISABELLA, 734 tons register, A. H. Barber, commander, is under guarantee not to receive cargo after Monday, 15th instant, and will sail following day. Wool received without pressing, at Marsden's shed, or Circular Quay.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP DORA, from London.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for the Circular Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at consignee's expense and risk. The ship will not be responsible for loss of or damage to cargo after being landed.

Bills of lading must be produced, freight, paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

SHIP MAID OF JUDAH, from London.—Consignees per above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, agent.

SHIP DARTMOUTH, from London.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for any cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before any goods leave the wharf. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO, agents, Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP BRITISH SOVEREIGN, from London, will discharge at Campbell's Wharf. Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES, and take notice that the master will not be responsible for loss or damage to goods after being landed. Bills of Lading must be produced, freights paid, and delivery orders obtained at office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

Captain Anderson will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew without his written authority.

SHIP SPIRIT OF THE NORTH, from London.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate by 10 a.m. on TUESDAY, 9th instant, or they will not be recognised. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 100, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, man-of-war built DINGY, with sails. J. A. THOMPSON, 54, New Pitt-street; or Mr. HAWKES.

TO CAPTAINS, SHIPOWNERS, and AGENTS.—Dry Dock, Waterview Bay, and Patent Slip, Sussex-street, can be engaged at either of the above establishments, or at the Office of the undersigned.

JOHN CUTHBERT, ship builder, &c., Cuthbert's Wharf.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with a requisition duly signed, an Extraordinary MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company is hereby called, and will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May proximo, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Office of the Company, at the corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, to consider the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of the shareholders present it is desirable that the Directors shall advertise for and accept Marine Risks, in accordance with the powers granted by the deed of settlement of this Company."

By order of the Board.

JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

Sydney, April 26th, 1865.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The first MEETING of the above Society for the year will be held in the Australian Library, Bent-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, at eight o'clock p.m. Business; Election of Officers. Paper by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.G.S., "On the Transmutation of Rocks in Australasia, with photographic illustrations by Professor Smith and Mr. Hunt, of examples in the neighbourhood of Sydney."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Intending EXHIBITORS are informed that entrances will close on TUESDAY, the 16th May. Ploughmen must also enter for the ploughing prizes on or before the same day. Entrance forms can be obtained from the honorary secretaries, or CHARLES MARTYN, Esq., Pitt-street, Sydney.

JOHN LACKEY, S. W. PYE, } Honorary Secretaries.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—Members are earnestly requested to attend a Special General MEETING, at LAWRENCE'S, at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING. Business: Rent of ground, &c.

Committee to meet at 7.30 sharp.

JOHN J. CALVERT, Acting Honorary Secretary.

MASONIC.—Zetland Lodge, No. 655.—Monthly MEETING, at Hall, THIS EVENING, 7 o'clock.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Annual MEETING of the CHURCH SOCIETY will be held THIS DAY, the 9th May, at 7.30 p.m., in the St. James' School-house, Castlereagh-street.

The Lord Bishop in the chair.

ROBERT ALLWOOD, J. G. EWER, } Secretaries.

JUBILEE SERVICE, WAVERLEY.—A JUBILEE TEA MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, in the Wesleyan Church, Waverley, at half-past 6 o'clock. After tea, a Public MEETING will be held, and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. S. RABONE, G. MARTIN, &c. Chair to be taken by T. W. BOWDEN, Esq.

SYDNEY CITY MISSION.—The members of the Chippendale Wesleyan Total Abstinence Society having kindly offered to recite the TRIAL OF JOHN BARLEYCORN, in aid of the funds of the Mission, the recitation will take place in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 9th May, to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Admission, 1s.

B. SHORT, Hon. Secretary.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN BARLEYCORN in the Temperance Hall, To-Night, at half-past 7.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN BARLEYCORN in the Temperance Hall, To-Night, at half-past 7.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DISCUSSION CLASS.—Debate FRIDAY next, 12th instant,—"Is State-aid to Religion advisable?" Commence at half-past 7 p.m.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—EXCURSION BY RAILWAY to MENANGLE, under the management of the Committee of the Newtown School of Arts.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Grand Cricket Match on the Albert Ground, between the Warwick Club, with Callyn, and the Albert Club, with Lawrence and Thomson.

J. J. CALVERT, Acting Hon. Sec. A. C. C.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ALEXANDER MACNAB, of Rostellan, County Cork, Ireland, supposed to be in this colony. Any information relative to the above will be thankfully received by his brother, Mr. J. MACNAB, Second Officer, ship British Sovereign, Circular Quay, Sydney.

JOHN COLLINS, 108, York-street, would like to see his Brother JAMES, or his Cousins BRIDGET MARY, or MICHAEL CARROLL, whom he left in New York, September, 1853. Has recently got reason to think he should feel very grateful to the mate proposed for him on his trip to the Lachlan Diggings.

MR. JAMES O'ROURKE, call on Mr. STAFFORD, Riley-street, to save further trouble.

MARY M'KEOWN, call on Miss DODD, Short-street, Surry Hills. Something to your advantage.

ORWELL BELL, your sister would be glad to communicate with you by letter. Address A. R. BELL, Rutherglen Post Office, Victoria.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Conductor ..... Mr. George Loder.
SUBSCRIPTION SEASON
OF
TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
Under the patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., And Lady YOUNG.

Dress circle, 5s. Stalls, 3s. Pitt and Upper Circle, 2s., Gallery, 1s.

Box Book for securing seats open from 12 till 3, at Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street.

Doors open at half-past 7.

Commence at 8 precisely.

THIS EVENING,
will be given Wallace's romantic Opera,
MARITANA

King of Spain	Mr. J. E. Kitts
Don Caesar de Bazan	Mr. Henry Squires
Don Jose de Santarem	Mr. Henry Wharton
Lazarillo	Miss Georgia Hodson
Marquis	Mr. Lloyd
Captain of the Guard	Mr. Ramsden
Marchioness	Mrs. Ada King
Maritana	Madame Lucy Escott.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 10th, will be given, on a scale of great magnificence, Ch. Gounod's grand Opera, FAUST.

Mr. Kinloch's large and powerful organ has been erected on the stage, at great expense, in order to give due effect to this great work. Organist, Mr. T. V. Bridson.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 11th, will be given Benedict's romantic Opera, the LILY OF KILLARNEY.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Will be presented for the LAST TIME, THIS EVENING, May 9th, the great drama of JANET PRIDE, in which the following will appear—
Miss ANNIE LOCKHART
HARRY JACKSON
Mr. JOSEPH RAYNER,
supported by the double company.
To conclude with a LAUGHABLE FARCE.

THURSDAY, BENEFIT of Miss ANNIE LOCKHART.

The WIZARD JACOBS will shortly appear.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

MISS ANNIE LOCKHART
begs to inform the inhabitants of Sydney that her
FAREWELL BENEFIT
will take place
On THURSDAY EVENING next, May 11th, previous to her departure for England, when she trusts to meet with that support she has striven to deserve by her various efforts during her sojourn in Sydney at the Prince of Wales and Victoria Theatres.

The performances will commence (on the occasion) with Tom Taylor's prize comedy of
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Hester Grazebrook ..... Miss ANNIE LOCKHART.
Supported by the Double Company.

To conclude with the romantic drama, in three acts, entitled
LOVE'S FETTERS, or
THE CREOLE.
In which piece Mr. HARRY JACKSON will give his great impersonation of Isaac Abrahams Boakes.
Bellona St. Mars, a Vivandiere ..... Miss Annie Lockhart.
Tickets to be had at all the principal Library Stores and hotels; also at Miss Annie Lockhart's residence, 46, Hunter-street.

MORNING PERFORMANCE of GRACE EGERTON'S ENTERTAINMENT, at the School of Arts, SATURDAY next, May 13th.

In compliance with numerous applications, Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CASE have much pleasure in announcing a MORNING PERFORMANCE of their Entertainment as above.

On this occasion schools and children will be admitted to the Reserved Seats and Unreserved Seats at half-price.

Places may now be secured at ANDERSON'S Music Warehouse, 360, George-street.

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), TO-NIGHT at 8. School of Arts, Pitt-street.

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), in her new entertainment, "Latest Intelligence," TO-NIGHT.

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), TO-NIGHT, as Mr. Perigrine Prattleton.

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), TO-NIGHT, as Mons. Vatal Soyer, the French Cook.

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), To-night, as Madame Chouette, slightly ruffled in temper.

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), To-Night, as Lord Dundreary, with song, Brother S-s-sam.

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), TO-NIGHT, as Miss Warbler. Grand operatic scena.

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), TO-NIGHT, as Mrs. Botherby.

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), To-Night, as Loletta. Chansonette and National French Dance

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), To-Night, as Lady Mountchesnut Overbrook. The Glorious Hunt.

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), TO-NIGHT, as the Wizard of the East.

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), TO-NIGHT, in the Matrimonial Episode. Lady May Flutterly.

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), TO-NIGHT, as Sir Everard Fluiterly. "The Demon Jealousy."

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), TO-NIGHT, as Sairey Gamp. "Welcome, little stranger."

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), TO-NIGHT, as Romeo Guffin. "Villikins and his Dinah."

GRACE EGERTON'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Places secured at Anderson's Warehouse, George-st.

GRACE EGERTON'S ENTERTAINMENT—Reserved seats (numbered), 3s. Unreserved seats, 2s. Gallery, 1s.

GRACE EGERTON'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Doors open at half-past 7. To commence at 8.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre.—The attention of the public is particularly directed to the following verification of the truthfulness of the likeness of Morgan, and also to the great usefulness of this institution, as there is little doubt of its having been the indirect means of leading to the identification and death of this notorious character:—

"MORGAN'S LAST DEEDS.

"One of the waggoners states that he knew who their mysterious visitor was at once FROM HIS LIKENESS IN MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS. The man says the figure in the Waxworks is lifelike, and he knew him to be Morgan before he mentioned his name."

Extract from the MELBOURNE HERALD, of April 13th, 1865.

WENDLAN,
the man who fired the fatal shot, is now added.
OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Admission—One Shilling.

A PIGEON MATCH, open to all comers, will come off in Harris's Paddock, at Parramatta, on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock. About 300 birds will be on the ground. JAMES WILLIAMS.

THE PROMISE—Send soon—baby sick—doctor's bills, &c. S. PADDOCK.

F. A——y.—A LETTER for you at P——r's.

ORPHEONIST SOCIETY.—FINAL PRACTICE for the CONCERT will commence at SEVEN o'clock, THIS EVENING. Gentlemen especially are requested to be punctual. D. CALLEN, Conductor.

NOTICE.—Associates' TICKETS ready this evening. They will NOT be delivered to proxies.

SUBSCRIBERS' Names will be received at the Society's Rooms, 147, Pitt-street.

Subscription—ONE GUINEA for three season admissions to each of four concerts.

*** SUBSCRIBERS who have not received their tickets will please forward a note to the undersigned.

H. N. MONTAGU, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Committee of the "Female School of Industry" beg to announce that their FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the Royal Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 30th of May, at 9 o'clock. Tickets, 15s. each. No costume quadrilles will be formed, and fancy dresses not indispensable.

DANCING.—Mrs. C. READ'S Quadrille Party, on Wednesday next. Assembly Rooms, 75, William-st.

THE PIANOFORTE TAUGHT by a Lady. 127, Prince-street, Church-hill.

A LADY, who thoroughly understands music, will be glad to give instruction to a few young ladies. Apply 45, Glebe Point Road.

A LADY, living in a healthy part of the suburbs of Sydney, having more room than she requires, would be happy to receive two Gentlemen into her family as boarders; references required. Apply Messrs. John Hill, jun., and Son, King-street.

A LADY requires Board and Residence in a private family. Address, stating sterms, R. P., HERALD.

A GOVERNMENT SURVEYOR has a vacancy for an Articled PUPIL. Highest references required. Address A. D., Post-office, Tamworth.

ASH ISLAND, Hexham.—Wanted, immediately, a Working OVERSEER, who thoroughly understands the management of lucerne fields. Apply to A. W. Scott, Esq., Ash Island; or to A. Ashdown, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

A MARRIED COUPLE wish SITUATIONS, man as Groom and Gardener, wife as Laundress. Apply to J. M'Kean, New Market.

AN experienced Person, well recommended, wants a SITUATION as Nurse. A. B., 217, Cumberland-st.

A DRESSMAKER wants WORK by the day. Address C. R., 61, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

A GOVERNESS requires a Re-engagement—music, drawing, and the rudiments of French. Address D. C., Mr. Mader's, George-street.

APPRENTICE.—Wanted, a smart Lad, as CLICKER and SALESMAN. James Vickery, George-street.

A FIRST-CLASS Groom and Coachman is open to Engagement; strictly sober. E. F., HERALD Office.

BARMAID and NURSEGIRL WANTED. Apply Montpelier Hotel, King-street.

HARDWOOD SPARS WANTED, for a landing stage, about 60 feet long, and 15 inches diameter at the largest end. John Alger, Alger's Wharf.

LOADING FOR
Yass
Wagga Wagga
Lambing Flat
Bathurst
Sofala
Palmer's Oakey
Mitchell's Creek
Hartley.
Church, Brothers, 74 and 76, Clarence-street.

LOADING for FORBES.—About Five Tons. Apply to Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

LOADING for FORBES. Apply to Dixson and Sons, 193, York-street.

LOADING for Gunning. Edward Chapman and Co., 56, Pitt-street.

MORTGAGE (City Property).—WANTED, £150, A. B., 198, Parramatta-street.

NEEDLEWOMAN.—Wanted, by a respectable young Woman, a SITUATION as above; would assist in housework; comfortable home more an object than salary. Apply 495, Pitt-street South.

OVERSEER, for Sheep Station, wanted. A steady, energetic, educated man will be liberally dealt with. A. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

REQUIRED by a Gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE; state terms. P. O. D., 113, King-st. East.

THE UNDERSIGNED has a vacancy for an APPRENTICE (without indentures) in the Furnishing Ironmongery Department; no wages the 1st year, £20 the 2nd, £40 the 3rd, £60 the 4th, and £80 the 5th year. Application to be made between the hours of 10 and 12, until THURSDAY, the 11th instant. Persons who have already applied, are requested to make a fresh application. Frederick Lassetter, 421, George-street.

TEAMS WANTED FOR

Bathurst	Sofala
Orange	Collie
Mudgee	Queanbeyan
Pyramil	Lambing Flat
Palmer's Oakey	Gundagai

Merendee.
John Frazer and Co., 97 and 99, York-street.

TO COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.—A Compositor, Pressman, and Roller-maker DISENGAGED; has no objection to town or country. Address J. L., 12, Upper Fort-street.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, MEN, to make rivet boots; also, Fitchers. Apply at the Boot Factory, New Pitt-street, opposite Oriental Bank;

MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY, 383, George-street.
NEW WORKS received per OVERLAND MAIL.
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History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia, by the Rev. J. E. T. Woods, 2 vols.
My Diary in America in the Midst of War, by G. A. Sala, 2 vols.
Historical and Philosophical Essays, by Nassau W. Senior, 2 vols.
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Researches into the Early History of Mankind, by E. B. Taylor
Our Tropical Possessions in Malayan India, by John Cameron, F.R.G.S.
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Can You Forgive Her, by Antony Trollope
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And all the leading Magazines and Reviews.

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Open daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

This Library is supplied regularly by every mail steamer with the LATEST PUBLICATIONS on History, Travel, Biography, Philosophy, Popular Theology, and the higher class of Fiction; also, with all the leading Magazines and Reviews; every effort being used to keep subscribers supplied with the best literature of the day.

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Sydney Homœopathic Pharmacy and Dispensary, George-street, Sydney.

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William Shakespeare, by Victor Hugo
Cruize of H. M. S. Fawn, in the Western Pacific by T. H. Heod
Man and Nature, or Physical Geography as modified by Human Action, by G. P. Marsh.
The Globe Shakespeare
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Cornhill Magazine, vol X.
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At MOORE'S Book Mart, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

GAS FITTINGS.—2, 3, 5, and 6 light chandeliers, beautiful classic designs in bronze and gold, brackets, globes; tubing, black and galvanised; bends, tees, elbows, crosses, flanges, plugs, caps, &c.
Fire-proof book safes
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BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—Gentlemen requiring the most perfect Field Glasses should order "BURROW'S." Used exclusively by the English Racing Judges and by the Reporters to BELL'S LIFE. These Glasses combine Power and Field in the best manner, and are preferred by noblemen, officers, deerstalkers, and yachtsmen, for their superior optical qualities and perfect make. They are specially mounted to stand climate.
The Glasses recommended are— £ s. d.
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VICTORIA HOUSE, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE will show their NEW MAIL GOODS THIS MORNING, and during the present week.
They will also submit two very choice shipments, just landed from the clipper ships
RED RIDING HOOD
and
DARTMOUTH.
These importations comprise a large and choice selection of
SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
in
MANTLES and PROMENADE JACKETS,
OPERA CLOAKS, HOUSE JACKETS, &c.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE earnestly solicit an inspection of these very extensive shipments, as they comprise many new designs not shown previously in Sydney, and will fully uphold the high character enjoyed by them for the goods they have hitherto exhibited this season.
We would invite especial attention to all the following:—
RICH GENOA VELVET MANTLES
DITTO DITTO PROMENADE JACKETS
RICH GROS GRAIN SILK MANTLES
DITTO DITTO PROMENADE JACKETS
RICH CORDED SILK MANTLES
DITTO DITTO PROMENADE JACKETS
BLACK CLOTH JACKETS
COLOURED MATERIALS, in variety
CHILDREN'S JACKETS, in all sizes.

BLACK SILKS, WARRANTED TO WEAR.
THREE CASES per MADRAS.
Prices for glaces, 2s 11d to 7s 6d per yard
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In consequence of the numerous complaints respecting the wear of BLACK SILKS, we have now arranged with the most reputed European manufacturer to supply us with a beautiful make of
GROS GRAIN GLACE,
for the wear of which we hold ourselves responsible. Patterns free.
TWO CASES OF FRENCH FANCY SILKS.
These are a superior style of dress, and in all the most novel and useful colourings, comprising large and checks and small stripes, both sides alike, on plain and cashe grounds, &c., &c.
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in white, black, and every new shade.
BEIGHE MOIRES, the full dress, £5 18s 6d. These are worthy of notice.
MILINERY DEPARTMENT.
ONE CASE OF NEW STRAW BONNETS
with Lace, Velvet, and Silk Crowns. These are in the new straw, plain and fancy, some with velvet edges, &c.
MILLINERY BONNETS FROM PARIS AND LONDON.
The styles of these exquisite gems of fashion are far superior to any we have previously had the pleasure to show, and we are sure they will command admiration and speedy sale.
SEVERAL NEW SHAPES IN HATS
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FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND PLUMES.
The following Departments have also been largely augmented by late arrivals:—
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CARPET DEPARTMENT.—Our Importations for this season comprise—
4 and 5 frame Brussels Carpets
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For Hall, Stairs, Passages, and Rooms, in every width.
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Children's and Girls' kid gloves 12½d, worth 2s 6d.
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JUST OPENED, EX MAIL STEAMER!!!
Boys' black silk hats, quite new
Ladies' waist buckles
Lace dress trimmings
Jet and other ornaments.
At Mrs. MAY'S, Cavendish House, next Bank N.S.W.

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2842	3269	3215	3093
2962	3266	3212	3126
2945	3314	3209	3313
3061	3172	3303	2813
3067	3173	3206	3131
3181	3176	3200	3125
3404	3179	3218	2915
3662	3182	3197	3277
3377	3185	3194	3274
3259	3188	3191	3192
3433	3263	3167	2951
3311	3260	3094	3017
3308	3257	3193	2814
3305	3254	2896	3128
3302	3251	2937	2967
3299	3248	2947	3139
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WILLCOX AND GIBBS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—In 1864 it competed and received nine out of ten prizes given for the best Sewing Machine in the United States. It forms a flat, even, and elastic seam, which is warranted not to rip in wear if properly sewed, when every third stitch is cut. This machine can be run but one way; two thousand stitches, or two yards of work, can be done in one minute without dropping a stitch. The machine is so simple and accurate in its construction that it supersedes the use of the noisy shuttle, and with one thread produces all the practical results of the two-thread machines, and more, for it fells without basting, and hems the finest muslin without puckering. It will sew perfectly from one to thirty-two thicknesses of calico without alteration of tension. The highest colonial testimonials can be given of their practical working. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, and 292, Pitt-street.

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MATTRESSES CLEANED BY STEAM.—IRON BEDSTEADS, Mattresses, Children's Cots, R. M. PITT'S, 161, Kent-street, by Gas-lane.

BONNETS! and other Millinery Fashions, ex Mail.—Miss E. CORDEN begs to intimate to her lady patrons that she will be happy to show the above, This Day (Monday), and To-Morrow (Tuesday), 23, Hunter-st.

COLONIAL BOOTS, every kind made cheaper, better, and neater than at most houses. COCKS, George st.

GENTLEMEN'S Colonial Elastic Sides, to order or in stock, 20s., neatest boot in Sydney. COCKS'S.

GENTLEMEN'S Genuine French Kid Boots, the most gentlemanly and easy boot made, 18s 6d. COCKS, George-street.

GOD GENTS' kid BOOTS, extra wide, for deformed or tender feet. COCKS', George-street.

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WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Squibs, rains, bluelights, starlights, crackers, wheels, devils, Prince Wales feathers, 6s gross.

CHINESE CRACKERS.—200 boxes, each 40 packages, 6s 6d box. C. and J. ABRAHAM'S, 77, King st.

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FIREWORKS, FIREWORKS.—Queen's Birthday.—Wholesale and retail, at the Civet Cat, 98, Kingstreet; the cheapest in Sydney. Country storekeepers supplied with 20s. worth at the wholesale price.

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God save the Queen!

CHINESE CRACKERS.—500 boxes, each 40 packages, 6s per box. KEE KY, 201, George-street.

BABY JUMPERS. Baby Jumpers.—M'MAHON, next City Bank.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Lens and Camera for SALE, a bargain. H. SOLTAN, 533, Brickfield-hill.

NEW JEWELLERY.—Messrs. BRUSH and MACDONNELL have received, per mail steamer Madras, an elegant selection of Jewellery, the whole of which is in the most tasteful and fashionable style, and well worthy of inspection. Amongst the articles are the following:—
Parisian earrings, with long pendents
Topaz and amethyst brooches, richly set round with pearls
Bracelets and brooches, flower patterns, set with gems
Suites of bracelet, brooch, and earrings
Diamond earrings
Earrings, in various beautiful designs
Diamond, ruby, opal, and emerald rings
Scarf rings, with diamonds, rubies, &c.
Wedding rings, 22 carat, thick pattern, with London hall mark
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street, Sydney.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ASHDOWN AND CO.—GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.—By order of the Official Assignee.—The whole of the splendid and well-selected Stock in this Estate is now being sold at considerably under cost prices; and seldom has so favourable an opportunity occurred for squatters, storekeepers, and the public generally supplying themselves with any of the articles in the establishment at such low rates.

TEAS
COFFEES,
SUGARS,
OILMEN'S STORES, &c., &c.
Messrs. LENEHAN, BROTHERS, beg to invite the attention of storekeepers, squatters, and others to their superior assortment of the above articles. Intending purchasers will find it advantageous to visit the office,
706, George-street,
(3 doors south of Goulburn-street,)
where a selection can be made from samples of the choicest brands.

OILS, PAINTS, PAPERHANGINGS, &c.—E. CURTISS,
344, GEORGE-STREET.
Paint oil, 5s. per gallon
Kerosene oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon
Paperhangings, 4½d. per roll
Window glass, varnishes, &c., &c., equally cheap.
ONE TRIAL
will prove that this is the CHEAPEST HOUSE IN SYDNEY.
E. CURTISS, 344, George-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Kerosene Oil, 3s 9d per gallon. WALTER RENNY, 170, Pitt-street.

R. B. HOUSE.—Kerosene Oil, warranted the best (the money returned), 3s 9d per gallon.

R. B HOUSE.—Very good White Lead, 25s per cwt.; the best in the colony, 40s per cwt.

R. B. HOUSE.—Oak and Paper Varnishes, 13s per gallon.

R. B. HOUSE.—Paperhangings, 3½d per roll (of 12 yards), by the bale.

R. B. HOUSE.—Paperhangings, splendid satins, in any quantity, 1s 6d per roll.

R. B. HOUSE.—Paperhangings. Gold ditto, from 2s 6d per roll; embossed gold, from 4s 6d per roll.

R. B. HOUSE.—Dry Colours, 18s per cwt.; dry green, all shades, 25s per cwt.

R. B. HOUSE.—Putty, in 1 cwt. kegs, 19s; best English Turps, 8s 6d per gallon.

R. B. HOUSE.—Boiled, Raw, Colza, and other Oils; and every other article in the trade.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Window Glass, all sizes; Stained Glass, all colours. W. RENNY, 170, Pitt-st.

KEROSENE OIL, best brands, cheaper than any other house in the city. JOHN MURPHY, 23, Parramatta-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Magarey's, Duffield's, Giles and Smith's. N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-bdgs.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.—N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

ADELAIDE BRAN and HAY.—N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, from the Exhibition of 1862. LENEHAN and CO., Castlereagh-street.

THREE-BUSHEL BAGS, in any quantity; kerosene, colza, linseed, raw and boiled oil. Wright's Wharf.

SALT.—Liverpool coarse and fine salt; galvanised plain, and corrugated iron; sheet lead. W. WRIGHT.

3-BUSHEL SACKS, full weights, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR and WHEAT for SALE.—Hart's superfine flour
Devon Mills ditto ditto
Bowman's ditto ditto
Clark and Dodson's ditto ditto
Hart's silk dressed seconds
New lucerne seed
Adelaide wheat, 3-bushel sacks.
H. H BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

JEFFRIES' BOTTLED ALE for SALE, in 4 dozen cases, now landing ex Dartmouth.
HILTON BROWNE and CO.
Stores (late Ferris'), 239, Pitt-street.

EX BRITISH SOVEREIGN.—Sardines, ¼ and ⅛; dried herbs, bottled vinegar, jams, bottled fruits, oils, chocolate, bags, soda crystals, H. and P. biscuits, saltpetre, hams, bacon, currants, Eleanor, chicory, sherry, Martell's brandy, starch, blue. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-street.

LEAF TOBACCO.—Adata Leaf and German Strips, just received. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-street.

BOULEE POTATOES now landing ex Morning Star, superior samples. W. SHORT, Victoria Whf.

POTATOES, POTATOES on SALE, and now landing ex Traveller, from Warrnambool. 130 tons of superior samples.
R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

BUTTER, BUTTER.—On SALE, butter (fresh) by every steamer from Kiama, from the best dairies in the Illawarra district.
R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

PICKLED TROUT and Mackerel, in small kits, now landing. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

NOW LANDING.
Woolpacks, 10½ lbs.
3-bushel Sacks
Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5
Castor Oil.
GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

BAGS.—Three-bushel Bags in any quantity. Kerosene, Colza, Linseed, raw, and boiled Oil. W. WRIGHT.

WATER TANKS, galvanized iron; made all sizes and iron curved. At BROWN'S, 320, Pitt-st. South.

WANTED, to Sell, about 50 strong Empty CASES, some zinc-lined. W. R. Gullick, 141, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL, BOARD TROUGH, and all Irons for a baker's oven, complete. Apply Darlington Hotel, Newtown Road.

WANTED, to SELL a Walnutwood Drawing-room Suite, very cheap, £27; camphorwood Chest Drawers, ditto, £5 15s.; ditto Trunks, per nest, £6. T. MOORE, 337 and 339, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

500 EMPTY HOGSHEADS ready coopered and fit to hold tallow or oil, for SALE; price 7s each. COWAN and ISRAEL, 9, Sussex-street, next to A. S. N. Co.

EMPTY HOGSHEADS for SALE. B. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

BOAT.—For SALE, a Fawdy SKIFF; pulls and sails well. Apply BUCKLEY'S Wharf, Kent-street.

THE MOLONG AGRICULTUFEAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

(From the Western Examiner of Saturday.)

The good folks of Molong put on holiday garb on Wednesday last, upon the occasion of the Agricultural Society holding its second meeting. The attendance could not have been less upon the ground than two hundred, many of whom were ladies. The exhibition was held in rear of Mr. Burgess's the Freemasons' Tavern—the cattle and other stock being exhibited there, and the cereals and produce in the lofty room attached to the hotel.

Taken as a whole, the exhibits fell short of last year, unfortunately, no doubt, to the severe drought that visited the district some time ago, which had materially retarded matters, and subsequently by the heavy fall of rain, that militated much against the farmers and others getting anything from the country. The most attractive portion of the exhibition was the show of sheep, which was remarkably good. Despite the animals being out of condition, and consequently not looking as they might under more favourable circumstances, they were equal, if not superior, to any we have seen exhibited in other parts. A pen of fine merino ewes, exhibited by Mr. John Smith, were splendid animals, and were universally admired. Independent of the wool being of the finest quality, and the fleece close and heavy, the sheep were finely framed and showed excellent points. A few rams, exhibited by the same gentleman, were very good, but, not having been well selected, and showing an unevenness of quality, they were beaten for the first prize by a lot of Mr Lord's. Considerable discussion took place with respect to the decision of the judges in this class. Mr. Lord had one very fine ram in his lot, superior to any of Mr Smith's, but the tail-end of the lot were hardly as good as Mr. Smith's. The opinion of the judges, however, seemed generally to be admitted to have been correct. The other exhibits in the fine wools were well up to the average, but, owing to the scanty feed at present on the runs, the sheep did not appear to advantage. Only one exhibit was made in the coarse wools, and Mr. Smith again was the only exhibitor. This was gratuitous on his part, as no prize was offered. The pens consisted of one lot of Cheviot ewes and a lot of rams. Whatever doubts there might be respecting the value of these sheep in the district, and how far they are adapted to it, they are the could be mistaken in the appearance and condition of these sheep being superior to the fine-woolled. They had not been on English pasture, and, from inquiries we made from the overseer, they are not only hardy constitutioned sheep, but thrive on the most scanty herbage.

None of the ewes were thorough-bred; but the rams were, and as a specimen of what the sheep would do, a single wether was exhibited in a pen, the weight of which was said to be 170 lbs. The attention of the agriculturists certainly ought to be directed to the growth of these sheep, and if the assertion of their value or breed is correct, they are admirably adapted for small farmers.

The show of cattle was limited to half a dozen, exhibited by Mr. James Lee. An imported cow only got a prize; as there was no competition whatever, the farmers asserting that it was useless to compete with him. The animals were remarkably fine of their class, but their condition was poor. Among this lot was a bull calf, well worthy of notice.

The show of horses was very limited, and very inferior to the majority shown at agricultural exhibitions. Mr. Heelan's imported horse, Ajax, was much admired, and a very handsome animal he is. Mr. Cousins's horse, that gained the second prize, likewise was a very good animal. The young stock, however, shown was very inferior, several being wretched "weeds," that should never have appeared on a show ground at all. Mr. Millgate's filly was a tolerable animal, but the rest were nothing to boast of.

The show of pigs was small, but good. Mr. Willock's sow was a beauty; and a lot of young pigs, in an adjacent pen, although without a prize, were well worthy of commendation.

The show of cereals and vegetables needs little comment, beyond a passing remark on the wheat, of which several samples were exhibited. Mr. Astill's lot, that gained the first prize, was a very fine sample, plump in the grain, and very clean. A sample of red wheat shown was also very good; and, as will be gathered from remarks at the dinner, is considered the most eligible variety. With respect to the rest of the products shown, beyond a capital sample of tobacco in the leaf, there was nothing superior to what may be seen ordinarily in the shops. Leaving the show-yard, at about a hundred yards distance from the tavern, was a small paddock, where it was said the ploughing match had taken place. There were three competitors, but one, apparently disgusted with the matter, went off the ground early in the day. The ploughing—that is to say, for match ploughing—was wretched. The field was not fit for the purpose, and was full of holes and old stumps. As to judging the two lands left, it was absurd, as one was as bad as the other. So thought the judges; and as there was only one prize, they divided it. At half-past 4 o'clock the prize list was made out, but no outsider could possibly tell which were the winning animals, or whom they belonged to. The arrangements were not satisfactory. The cattle were grazing about the paddock, and the horses were tied up to a fence along with those of the visitors, leaving a stranger in perfect doubt as to which were the exhibited animals. Before the prize list was known outside, the exhibitors had removed their stock.

THE DROUGHT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The stubborn energy with which man makes himself a home wherever he is determined to live has never been more strikingly shown than in the settlement of some parts of South Australia. Sheep stations now exist on the verge of the Stony Desert where Captain Sturt was driven back, as from a country utterly desolate and uninhabitable. The bed of Lake Torrens, too, which a few years ago was supposed to be a region hopelessly barren, sometimes covered by a crust of salt mud and at other times by layers of burnt-up dust and pebbles, has since been occupied by squatters, whose flocks have somehow discovered grass to eat and water to drink.

The success of the settler in this unflinching war with the desert is explainable in most cases by the fact that the very worst regions of Australia are now and then favoured by rainfalls which the first explorers did not have the good fortune to encounter. They saw the country at its worst, and when that is the case no words are too strong to describe the barrenness and desolation. Hence the difference between what Burke and Wills saw in the Stony Desert and what Captain Sturt saw. Hence also the discrepancies which for a long while puzzled the public with regard to the nature of the country northward of Port Augusta.

The settlers, then, who take up these distant runs follow their sheep into the wilderness, believing that it will rain at least sometimes, and hoping that seasons of drought may be less and less frequent. When, however, the visitation does come the result is deplorable. Sheep and cattle die by thousands, as they have died in the North during the past year; their owners themselves have scarcely food and drink enough to live upon, and the aborigines, who in time of plenty cluster round the station and lead an easy life, are obliged to go further north in search of hunting grounds, leaving their aged and sick behind them to die of starvation. This is the state of things which prevails when a drought occurs in the Australian interior, and the question then arises how can such disasters be mitigated?

The Government and the Parliament ought not to shirk this matter now that it has been placed so prominently before them. They have a full Treasury, brought to them by a mere accident rather than by any measures of their own, and we hope they will not exhaust all their statesmanship in the easy task of spending money without looking forward to the future settlement of the colony. Every one must see that the country which is called the "Far North" is a country which will never be fit for anything but pastoral occupation. The question is, then, whether it can be fully and permanently occupied without extraordinary encouragement. A continuance of the present drought would make this doubtful. If the settlers get no rain, season after season, they must either spend large sums of money in sinking wells or else abandon the country. This is a difficulty in which the squatter has a right to look to the Government for advice and assistance. It is their land which he is occupying, and it is land which if not good for squatting is not good for anything.

Then there is the case of another district—the mineral district of Wallaroo. A large industrial population is there settled down on a spot absolutely waterless. This is a curious instance of what men will do in opposition as it were to nature. But the fact is, the greater the difficulty in occupying a country the greater the success which is often achieved. Obstacles are stimulants to exertion. But in this case the settlers cannot do much single-handed towards removing the great drawback under which they labour. At present the towns and villages which they have formed are supplied with water solely by distillers, who convert the salt liquid into fresh, and sell it a shilling the bucketful! No public tanks or reservoirs have been formed, and no Government wells dug; yet the Treasury in Adelaide is overflowing with money, and the Minister of Finance goes about with the unconfortable sensation that he has got more wealth than he knows what to do with.

Now, instead of "dreaming of empire" and talking about South Australia's position amongst nations, we would suggest that the balance of cash in hand should be spent as quickly as possible on useful works—such as water supply, new roads, harbour accommodation, and river improvement. Not much genius is required for this, but only some common sense, with ordinary industry and application. As to the special question of guarding against the effects of drought in this colony, we may point to a plan which is adopted, and it is said with success, in the older colonies. A witness who was examined some time ago on this subject by a parliamentary committee in New South Wales stated that he had seen water reservoirs in the Murrumbidgee country of about 25,000 cubic feet each in size, and used for watering 3000 sheep during the whole year; and that the cost of such a reservoir was not more than £40—"excavating, roofing, and everything." Some of these tanks, it appears, were made by hand digging, and some by horses, scoops, and ploughs. The one which cost £40 was excavated entirely by hand, the other process being much cheaper. The actual cost of scoop and plough work, according to this witness, was 3d. per cubic yard. He saw one tank made upon this plan, which was 100 yards long, 20 yards wide, and 3 yards deep, and it had not been exhausted during the three years it had been in use.

Why, then, should the people of Wallaroo—a population of at least 8000 souls—go on year after year in danger of perishing from thirst? If the rains that fall were stored, instead of being allowed to run to waste, this danger would be removed. That the country is one which will be permanently occupied, and which therefore deserves the attention of Governments is a matter upon which there can be no doubt. It is now the great mineral district of the colony; and despite all its physical disadvantages, it must be a flourishing place. What nature has left undone man must do. The chief copper mines of South Australia are present on Yorke's Peninsula, and population will go there to work them. If the country is not fit for habitation it must be made so. In Africa there are fertile regions which have been snatched from the desert, and in Europe maritime States which have been scraped from the sea.—*S. A. Register*, April 27.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Per the steamer Rangitoto, we have papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 8th of April.

The *Cape Argus* of that date remarks.—The arrival of the Rangitoto has not put us in possession of any very startling intelligence with regard to the position of affairs in Europe and America. If, however, the news is unimportant as far as relates to others, the information to hand respecting the intentions of her Majesty's Ministers with regard to ourselves is of more weight and significance than anything which has been received since the advent of the Constitution. It is now some two or three weeks since an intimation was allowed to leak out from Government-house of an intention on the part of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to invite the attention of the House of Commons to the consideration of a bill annexing British Kaffraria to the Cape of Good Hope. The proposal savoured so much of a disregard, not only of the wishes of the people concerned, but of the fundamental principles of constitutional government, that the majority of those whose ears were reached doubted whether the intention could have been seriously entertained. The mail which arrived on Thursday has set at rest all doubt, and we learn that the bill has not only been introduced, but read a second time, and was to be considered in committee on the 28th February. Unfortunately our file of English papers is not complete, and we are therefore in doubt as to the precise terms of the bill. From the absence of these, coupled with the appearance of a few lines in one of the London papers, in which it is said, "No objection is made to the annexation, which Mr. Cardwell proposes, of British Kaffraria to the Cape colony," we are led to believe the second reading was not opposed. This opinion, too, is borne out by a notice which has been given by Mr. A. Mills that he will move, as an amendment, upon the order for the day that the House go into committee upon the bill, that it be read that day six months. We are not sanguine enough to believe that the amendment has any chance of being carried, and in the absence of any definite information it is but safe to assume that the bill has already passed into law, and may be expected to arrive in the colony in a very short time. It seems Sir Philip Wodehouse and Mr. Cardwell are quite of opinion that the Imperial Parliament has the power, and with the power the right, to say what portions of South Africa shall elect members to sit in the Colonial Parliament, and how the revenues of the colony shall be used. At present we do not care to go into

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

THE *Scotsman* publishes a very interesting letter, dated from Catania on the 7th of February, describing the eruption of Mount Etna, regarding which some particulars have already appeared. At Messina, when the writer was on his way to Catania, the somewhat exaggerated announcement reached him that Etna was in full eruption; that the lava had already run so fast and so far that the road to Catania was blocked up; that thousands of peasants had fled from their homes in terror of destruction; and that a war vessel had left Messina, carrying the préfet and a staff of engineers to the scene, with the view of saving life and property. This induced him, in company with his wife and three gentlemen, to pay a visit to the volcano. He goes on to describe the scene:—"We start in spite of weather and all remonstrances as to our imprudence. Once or twice the horses are brought to a standstill by the furious gusts of wind which sweep down the mountain gorges; but fortunately, the rain has not lasted long enough to render any of the *fiumari* dangerous, so we meet with no serious obstacle on the way. The thunder rolled incessantly, and the lightning flashed with little intermission throughout the day; but from time to time the rain ceased, and allowed us to get glimpses of the sea, glowing—under the influence of the changing light—in all the colours of the rainbow. Near the shore it is comparatively calm, as the wind is from the land, and comes only in fitful gusts; but occasionally it switches up from the water clouds of spray, which scud along the snow-drifts chasing each other across the surface, till, swept far out to sea, they meet opposing currents of air, and are whirled aloft in curling eddies, forming young waterspouts. It is almost dark before we reach the steep zig-zags leading up from the main road to Taormina, where we intend to sleep. On reaching a sudden turn, we see in the clouds a long undulating line of red light—the edge of a thunder-cloud touched with gold by the rays of the setting sun. But, no, that cannot be; the mass of clouds is impenetrable, and the sun has long gone down. It is the lava stream. Etna outlined with a pencil of living fire. And now the low rumbling of the still distant volcano breaks on the ear, mixed up with peals of thunder, which continue to reverberate among the mountains. As the night deepens, the clouds begin to clear away, the stream of lava becomes brighter, and the light emitted from the crater, which was at first but faintly reflected from the clouds above, becomes more and more brilliant, until the whole sky over the mountains glows with a lurid light. Here and there at different points bright jets of flame appear for a few minutes and then vanish. These, we suppose, arise from the burning of trees set on fire by the lava or the falling scoriæ. There appear to be six craters quite distinct, but situated near each other. From all these in irregular succession, sometimes from several at a time, there are incessant discharges—huge masses of red-hot stones and scoriæ thrown to an immense height, with volumes of steam and smoke which reflect the fires from the red-hot cauldron below. The glowing smoke flickers in the breeze as if it were flame, and through it and far above it, with the naked eye, we can see the red-hot stones mount and then fall slowly back into the abyss. I regret having omitted to note the time which these stones took to rise and fall, as that might have given an approximate idea of their size, and the height to which they were ejected. But Taormina is from twelve to fourteen miles distant in a direct line from the crater, so that the stones, to be seen at all, must have been very enormous. Comparing the height to which they seemed to rise with the appearance which such a building as St. Paul's when so far removed might present, it could not be less than 1000 feet. From the windows of the hotel we watch the volcano till long past midnight, and retire to bed, having resolved to ascend to-morrow to the lava stream.

"At the untimely hour of four we are again roused, that before starting on our journey we may visit the Greek Theatre, and from its ruined arches see the summit of Etna 'tipped with gold' by the first ray of the morning sun as he rises from behind the Calabrian mountains. Leaving Taormina at nine, we drive to Mascali. The weather is a complete contrast to that of yesterday—bright, clear, and calm. As we pass along among almond trees in full blossom, through orange and lemon groves glowing with their golden fruit, the ground carpeted with young flax of the brightest green, and see the labourers following their peaceful occupations in the fields, it is difficult to realise the idea that within a few miles a volcano is breaking up the crust of the earth and spreading a deluge of liquid fire over its surface. We arrived at Mascali about midday, and after a short time spent in procuring a guide, and a porter to carry some wrappers and eatables, we commenced the ascent. To our surprise we are accompanied by several villagers, who volunteer their gratuitous services, and divide with our porter the few articles we thought it necessary to carry with us. As we ascend, we meet a peasant marching off with his household gods, and make a small subscription for his relief. He tells us the lava will carry off his cottage to-morrow. Strings of mules are descending, loaded with the produce of the vineyards, which are being carried to a place of safety. We are allowed to drink *ad libitum* from the barrels, and make free use of the privilege by means of a hollow reed supplied by the drivers. We find the wine, which resembles a fair Bordeaux in flavour and quality, delicious and refreshing. A walk of three hours over a road but not difficult to road brings us to the lava. As we approach, the rumbling sound from the eruption becomes louder and louder; but, as the sun gains power and brilliancy, the volcano becomes invisible to the eye. A faint line of smoke along the current of lava, and a dark cloud hanging over the crater, are the only visible signs which he gives of his existence—signs which, if met with on a Scotch mountain, might be passed by as arising from moor burning. The stream of lava which we visited is said to have flowed from six to eight miles, between the crater and the point it has now reached. It has met with an obstruction in Monti Arsi, an elevation rising on a comparatively flat part of the mountain, which has divided the current into two portions. One of these is flowing in a northerly direction towards Piedmonte, the other to an old lava-bed eastward towards Mascali. The lava, under the influence of the bright sunshine, appears to consist of blackened scoriæ or cinders. It is only through the chinks, or where the surface is displaced by a rolling block, that the fire is visible. The current, where confined in a narrow gorge, flows rapidly—that is to say, at the rate of two to eight feet in the minute, according to the steepness of the descent. The average rate of advance up to this time, taken from the seven streams which are known to be flowing, is about one French metre in the minute. On the flatter ground, where there is more obstruction, and where the stream spreads out to a great depth, the progress is invisible to the eye. As in a glacier, there is a more rapid flow in the middle than at the sides, for these sometimes seemed to be quite fast, while the motion in the centre is distinctly perceptible. The portion of the current which is flowing towards Mascali has a breadth of some two or three hundred yards, and a depth on its sloping front of from 20 to 25 feet. It may be approached without much inconvenience, and with perfect safety; for although large masses are constantly rolling down, there is always time enough to escape before they reach the bottom. We advanced and burned the ends of our walking-sticks in the glowing mass, that we might carry off homely *souvenirs* of the volcano, and roasted some eggs among the blackened embers. Here and there coarse lithographed pictures of Saint Joseph were attached to pieces of cane stuck in the ground, in front of the stream, for the purpose of arresting its progress. As these had prudently been placed where an elevation might be expected to assist the efforts of the saints, we may hope they will be successful. Within a few yards of the lava, and in the direct line of its course, is a farmhouse from which the furniture had been carried off. Men were busy carrying off the beams of the roof, with the other timber work, and filling up the cisterns with stones. When the lava comes in contact with a large body of water, dangerous explosions take place through its rapid conversion into steam. The execution of these works is superintended by soldiers and engineers, who press the peasants of the district into the service. Now we come to understand why the villagers were so attentive. They hoped, by rendering a light voluntary service to us, to see the eruption without being called on to perform a heavier forced one to others. Unwilling to allow the lazy rascals to escape under cover of our flag, I pointed out to the soldiers who came to take them off those who were really engaged with us, and left the others to their fate. One of them seemed to run the risk of being shot, so unwilling was he to go, and so furious did his captors become at his resistance. Little good, however, was got out of them; for a signal was made by some of our party on leaving, and they all joined us before we were many hundred yards down the hill.

"The point which the lava has reached I calculate to be about 2400 feet above the level of the sea, and the crater some 1500 feet higher or one-third of the way up the mountain. We followed the stream towards its source, until we were driven off by the heat, the blinding dust, and the sulphurous smoke. Of the three, the dust was the most troublesome. Below us we could see the course of the current filling up the hollows and spreading over the flatter surfaces like a huge black glacier; while above, confined in a narrow gorge, it came tumbling over a precipice in a dark mass, relieved by streaks of fire. We waited until night set in, when the lava began to glow again, and soon assumed the appearance it presented from Taormina of a river or cascade of fire. If I were to say that in some way or other the sun quenches the fire on the surface of the lava, as one sees him extinguish a fire in an ordinary grate, I suppose I should be told I was stumbling into a vulgar error. But it is difficult to get rid of this idea, so marked the difference between the day and the night appearance of the lava. An Italian engineer who was on the mountain took some rough measurements, and calculates that the crater has already discharged eighty million cubic metres of solid matter, that the progress of the different branches added together would amount to seven metres per minute, and the length of the whole to forty-five English miles. I consider the estimate of the distance too high; and as the eruption began only four days ago, it does not seem to tally with the other calculations. The descent was a much more difficult affair than the ascent, and was effected at the rate of a mile in the hour, with no small risk of broken and sprained limbs. Luckily, we were assisted by a bright moonlight, and got back to Mascali without accident, after being eight hours on foot on the mountain—no great affair for a *montagnard*, but not bad work for a lady."

THE ARGUMENT AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ANALYSED.

(From the London Morning Post.)

IT has been urged as an argument against capital punishment that the worst class of murderers does not heed it. The force of this argument seems to lie rather in what it implies than in what it positively states. The implication is, that the worst class of murderers has a greater dread of a less penalty. Few minds will take the trouble of analysing the implication and putting it into a categorical or syllogistic form. If they did, the absurdity of the argument would be immediately detected. It would stand thus:—Kohl and Muller cared so little about what all men regard as the most terrible of punishments, that it had no effect in deterring them from murder; but, if a punishment which everybody considers inferior to that of death had been the penalty of their crime, it would have effectually deterred them. We are ready to assume, for argument's sake, that Kohl and Muller really did care very little about being hanged—though, as a fact, there is a decisive evidence that they cared more about it than for any less punishment—and the indisputable conclusion is that they would have cared much less for any milder penalty. The same cast of mind, whatever it may be, that constitutes a ruffian and a murderer who cares little about death, would assuredly be still more indifferent to any punishment less terrible than death. Admitting, for argument's sake, that savages like Muller and Kohl cannot, or at least do not, at the time they commit murder realise to themselves the nature and the terrors of capital punishment, it follows that, *a fortiori*, they would be still less able to realise the pains and penalties of a lighter infliction. If that which is calculated to make the most vivid and deep impression of all only makes a very faint one, what sort of impression is something of less force and potency likely to make? Taking at its fullest value this, the only argument against capital punishment which it is pretended has any practical force—the other arguments being rather speculative and sentimental than practical—it is self-contradictory and absurd upon the face of it.

The minds to which confinement for life would be more terrible than death are minds of quite an opposite type to the stolid, brutish natures of the murderer stamp. The stolidity and brutishness which makes a ruffian indifferent about death would necessarily make him more indifferent still about mere imprisonment. There may be rare and exceptional cases where murder is committed by men who are not of this low animal type, but it does not necessarily follow that they are of the peculiar temperament to which imprisonment for life would be worse than death. To a certain type of sensitive, nervous, restless, impulsive organisation, death might be preferable to life-long incarceration. But this is not the stuff of which murderers are made. In selecting a punishment to deter from crime, it is wise to choose that which is the most dreaded by the greatest number. We must take the average of mankind. We must take the average of the criminal classes, and we presume nobody will dispute the fact that to the vast majority of persons—whether male or female, young or old—death is the thing of all others which is most dreaded. We see invalids who have been lying in the most agonising pain for weeks and months, and who know they cannot recover, still cling to a life which appears to be an excruciating burden to them. It is not they, but their friends—who have not dissolution staring them in the face—who say that death is a happy release under such circumstances.

We have said there was the strongest evidence that Muller and Kohl dreaded death exceedingly, callous and hardened ruffians as they were. That they did not think they would be discovered, caught, and hanged, at the time they committed murder, *is* likely enough; but it is nothing to the purpose; for, had imprisonment been the penalty annexed to their crime, instead of death, they would naturally have thought still less about being captured and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Another sophistical implication in the argument we are analysing is that there would be *more likelihood of murderers* being detected and punished if the penalty were imprisonment, than there is now that it is death. It is also urged that juries would be more likely to convict, were the punishment a light one, than they are now that it is the severest of all;—in other words, that murderers are more likely to escape hanging than they would be to escape penal servitude. The facts seem to show that juries, who have solemnly sworn to give a true verdict according to the evidence, are not so ready to perjure themselves upon sentimental grounds as this argument assumes. It has not always been the fault of juries that men like Townley, who ought to have been hanged, have been allowed to escape. In spite of the argument—not without a degree of specious plausibility it must be confessed—that just after such a murderer as Townley was withdrawn from the gallows, the murderer Wright ought to be spared, the latter was nevertheless hanged in due course of law. The jury, mindful of their oath, felt the fact of one convicted murderer being suffered to live was no reason why they should perjure themselves to acquit a man who did not attempt to deny his guilt any more than Townley.

The dread of death which Kohl and Muller felt was manifest in all their actions as soon as they were convicted and sentenced; Muller, a man of iron temperament and organisation, in spite of the utmost efforts to restrain himself, burst out crying directly the Judge had sentenced him; Kohl, a man of the true murderer type, stolid and brutish in the extreme, was, after his trial, in a frightful state of mind. He was seized with repeated fits and paroxysms of terror, and appears to have almost gone mad with anxiety and despair. It is useful that these facts should be publicly known. The criminal classes will no doubt reflect upon them. The last days of a condemned murderer afford a lesson they may profit by. Kohl was driven into such a frenzy by his dread of the doom which awaited him that he tried to dash his brains out against the walls of his cell, and to choke himself with a pen which had been entrusted to him to write a letter. The night before his execution he lay tossing and moaning like a sick man in acute pain. It is thought that he wanted to confess at the last moment, but the drop fell unexpectedly and cut him short, before he had time to admit, as Muller did, that he had committed the murder. Both were cunning enough to hold out till the last moment, in hopes of a reprieve. Indeed, it is a wonder that murderers ever confess at all, for they know that confession will instantly deprive them of all hope. The best policy, to their minds, would be to deny it to the last, only they are sometimes frightened as their final hour approaches; but, if they were only imprisoned, they would, of course, be wise enough never to confess at all.

ON THE VARIOUS METHODS OF PRESERVING MEAT.

(From the Mark-Lane Express, February 13.)

THE subject of the preservation of flesh food, observes a scientific author, has lately attracted so much attention in a hygienic point of view, and such various means have been practised to arrive at a suitable mode of effecting this object, that it becomes a question of great interest and importance, and just now attracts a well-merited share of attention. The Society of Arts has offered the sum of £70 and its medal "for the discovery of a process for preserving meat better than by any other method hitherto employed, applicable to the preservation of meat in countries where it is now almost valueless, so as to render it an article of commerce, and available for stores on shipboard." Numerous claimants have already contested for this premium, and the subject in general is one of interest to our readers as well as to the world at large. To a nation with such a navy, mercantile marine, and military force, the great significance of the subject cannot be over-estimated, not only in its scientific but in its financial point of view; for where the supply of flesh food for so many thousands of men is concerned, the first consideration which should, as a duty, be entertained is, how far the means adopted are capable of securing preserved meat in a perfect condition with regard to composition? and secondly, how far the material produced is at all commensurate in perfection with the cost? Let us see what are the rude processes at present in use in different countries.

The large number of four millions of hides exported annually from the River Plate and Rio Grande shows the immense quantity of animals slaughtered in South America, the flesh of which is comparatively wasted, or at least not utilised to the extent it might be. About half the animals are used as food by the people of those countries, but for the other there is scarcely any market; and as each animal will yield one hundredweight and a-half of dried beef, there is about 150,000 tons of meat annually seeking a market. The dried beef exported has principally been sent to Brazil and Cuba, being furnished as food to the negroes; but these markets have been glutted, the shipments having trebled in the last five or six years. The usual markets are found quite incapable of taking off the increased quantity, and the price has declined from seven dollars per cwt.—the price ruling five or six years ago to—two dollars. The following is the process adopted in curing the beef:—The cattle are selected on the estancias or farms, where they are grass-fed; when fat, they are brought to the killing establishments, where they are slaughtered and bled. The hide is taken off, and the carcase hung up in the shambles, and the beef stripped off the bones and allowed to cool, when it is placed on a table, and "jerked" or cut up into thin flitches, so as to allow it to dry and cure properly. Good Cadiz or Lisbon salt is then brought to the salting-floor, which is boarded and channelled to allow the brine to run off into small cisterns made to receive it. The beef is then salted in a pile, the flitches being carefully spread out. In this state it remains twelve hours, when it is turned over, and again carefully spread out, and a little fresh salt added where required, and allowed to remain twelve hours longer. The next day the beef is put out in the sun on rails to dry—an operation of two days—each day taken in at night and put out again in the morning; the greatest care being observed to keep it from getting wet. The third day it is left in pile, and in a few days again spread out, for about six hours, on a very fine day; and as soon as the moisture is dried off it, the beef is ready to be shipped or put into pile or stacks.

In our South African colonies a somewhat similar process is adopted of curing meat. Biltong is the name given in the Cape colony to strips of raw meat cut out of the hams, sirloins, or fleshy parts of cattle, antelopes, &c., sprinkled with salt and dried in the sun. In Thibet, the flesh of the old yak is also sliced and dried in the sun, and forms jerked meat, which is eaten raw, the scanty proportion of fat preventing its becoming very rancid, so that it forms palatable food.

Mutton exposed to the open air also becomes so dry that it may be powdered like bread; when once dried it is preserved during years. This flesh-bread is a common food in Thibet. The carcase of the animal, divested of its skin and viscera, is placed where the frosty air will have free access to it until all the juices of the body dry up, and the whole is one stiffened mass. No salt is used, nor does it become tainted, and is eaten without any further dressing or cooking. The natives eat it at all periods after it is frozen, and prefer the flesh to that which has been kept some months.

As the principle of all putrefaction is in the dissolution of the liquid portions of the animal substance, and as no putrefaction takes place whilst the meat is at a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit, it follows that meat, poultry, or fish can be preserved in ice-houses for any length of time. Accordingly in great metropolitan markets, ice-houses might be constructed for the storing of meat upon a regulated scale of charges. In the Southern States, with their air burning climate, this practice was long ago adopted by the butchers.

The preservation of animal food by the scientific process is of great importance in a country and climate like Australia. It is highly desirable that the practice should be adopted on commercial grounds, namely, for the supply of distant markets where animal food is indifferent in quality and very expensive; as also for the use of the ships, during which victual there for continuation or return voyages, or those whalers and others which call in for refreshment. It is also desirable that the process should be adopted and made available for the local consumption, especially during the hot months, when it is so difficult to obtain the well-conditioned flesh of animals and fish in sufficient variety for domestic uses, without incurring enormous waste in proportion to the quantity actually consumed.

The large increase in flocks and herds, and the great extent of available pasturage opened up in the northern parts of Australia and in the islands of New Zealand, renders this subject more than ever important. In Trebizond and other parts of Turkey, the sheep and goat's flesh are salted, dried in the sun, and studded with garlic; this preparation is called pasormah, and serves for winter food. It is prepared in Wallachia and Moldavia, and largely shipped from Varna. Besides providing all Anatolia, Aleppo, and Damascus, 6000 cwt. or more is yearly sent from Kaissariah to Constantinople. Some is prepared fried and packed in fat with spices; it is then called "cavoormah;" both are considered as dainties by the natives.

Salting is an imperfect method of drying: and the preserving meat by salting is based upon the fact that dry meat is moistened very imperfectly and with great difficulty by salt-water, although clear water moistens it rapidly. Salt, therefore, prevents the meat from putrefying, by withdrawing from it large portions of the water—of which it contains 69 parts in every 100—and some of the soluble matters, which are active and necessary agents of decomposition. Water, having a greater tendency to unite with salt than meat, leaves the one and with the other forms a brine, as every person knows who has ever laid down meat with dry salt. In some cases sufficient water is extracted from the meat to cover the whole with a brine. The amount of water remaining in the meat is not sufficient to cause tainting.

For some years the subject of decomposition has been investigated and many attempts made to preserve fresh meat and poultry in their natural uncooked state. Of course, such a test must be difficult of accomplishment, still it has been done, and that most successfully too. It is accomplished by depriving the meat of a portion of its oxygen by means of an air-pump, and destroying the remainder by chemical combination. The process is simple, inexpensive, and can be carried out on a large scale with as much certainty as on a small scale.

Another plan proposed recently, and carried out under patent by a company, for preserving raw meat fresh and good through any temperature or weather, is by steeping the meat in a chemical saline solution for a longer or shorter period according to the time for which it is required to be kept. This plan is spoken well of, although we think it has scarcely been in operation long enough to have given it a fair test. The paid testimonials of the professional analysts count for nothing with us, being too hackneyed to carry much weight. From a cursory inspection of specimens of meat of different kinds suspended in the company's office the process seems effectual as far as its antiseptic properties go. Encrusting with different varnishes, so far, has been found inefficacious, as the water contained within the meat causes decomposition, while the difficulty of covering all the inequalities is very great. Packing in melted fat, though comparatively successful for small substances, on a large scale would be both inapplicable and inexpensive, though the dried meat might be dipped in, or lightly covered with, such material for packing.

Professor Morgan, of Ireland, has recently patented a plan of injecting brine and a little nitre through the the whole carcase of the animal, by a tube applied to the left ventricle of the heart, and thus circulating it through the system, by which plan he asserts every tissue of the body will be saturated with the preservative fluid in a few minutes. It is then to be cut up and dried or smoked.

We consider, however, the whole subject of preserving meat effectually requires yet more careful investigation and experimental trial, for none of the processes recommended are perfectly satisfactory, as regards the result in flavour or appearance of the meat when cooked.

PRESERVATION OF THE DEAD.—A very curious process for the preservation of dead bodies has been discovered by Signor Gorini, and, if easily carried out, will prove of much service to teachers of anatomy. The following extract from a letter of Signor Matteucci to the French Academy, although it does not explain the mode of preparation, gives ample evidence as to its results:—"The bodies prepared by Gorini's process preserve for some time the natural consistence and plumpness, and have no more smell than that which they possessed prior to preparation. In this condition they may always be employed for dissection. After a time, instead of putrefying, they simply become dried up, and, as it were, mummified; but even when in this state they can easily be restored to their former appearance by being left for some time in a water bath. The viscera, blood-vessels, muscles, and nerves remain perfect, and the latter may be traced to their ultimate extremities. After restoration, the bodies are again liable to desiccation on exposure to the air, but they may a second time (or even oftener) be restored by immersion in water."

JULIUS CÆSAR.

THE *Moniteur* publishes the subjoined preface of the "History of Julius Cæsar," written by the Emperor of the French, which will be published on the 1st of March:—

"Historical truth ought not to be less sacred than religion. If the precepts of faith elevate our soul above the interests of this world, the lessons of history in their turn inspire us with the love of the beautiful and the just, with a hatred for everything which is an obstacle to the advancement of the welfare of mankind. These lessons, to be profitable, require certain conditions. It is necessary that facts should be reproduced with rigorous exactitude; that political and social changes should be philosophically analysed; that the piquant attraction of the details of the lives of public men should not distract attraction from their political task or throw their providential mission into oblivion.

"The historian too often gives us the various phases of history as spontaneous events, without diving deeper into anterior facts for their real origin and natural deduction; in like manner as the artist, who in reproducing the accidents of nature, devotes himself simply to their picturesque effect without being able in his picture to give their scientific demonstration. The historian ought to be more than a painter; he ought, like the geologist, who explains the phenomena of the globe, to disclose the secret of the transformation of our social world.

"But in writing history, what are the means to ascertain the truth? The only way is to follow the rules of logic. Let us take it for granted at once that great results are always due to a great cause, never to a small one; in other words, an incident insignificant in appearance never leads to great results without a pre-existing cause which has allowed that small incident to achieve a great result. A spark does not create conflagration unless it falls upon combustible materials accumulated beforehand. Montesquieu confirms this idea:—'It is not good fortune, he says, 'which rules the world. . . . There are general causes, either moral or physical, which act in every monarchy, elevate it, uphold it, or ruin it. All incidents are subjected to these causes, and if the chance of a battle—that is to say, a special cause—has ruined the State, there existed a general cause which implied that that State was to perish in a single battle; in fact, the chief inducements absorb all other special incidents' (1).

"If during the period of nearly 1000 years the Romans always issued forth triumphant from the most severe trials and from the greatest dangers, it is because there is a general cause which always rendered them superior to their enemies, and which did not suffer defeats and partial disasters to lead to a fall of their sway. If the Romans, after giving to the world the example of a people establishing themselves firmly and growing great by liberty, have seemed since Cæsar to throw themselves blindly into servitude, it is because there existed a general reason which fatally prevented the Republic from returning to the pure form of its former institutions; it is because the wants and the new interests of a society in labour required other means to be satisfied. In the same manner that logic proves to us in important events the reason why they are imperative, in like manner we must recognise both in the long duration of an institution the proof of its worth, and in the incontestable influence of a man upon his age the proof of his genius.

"The task consists, then, in endeavouring to discover the vital element which constituted the strength of the institution, like the predominating idea which made the man act. Following this rule, we shall avoid the errors of those historians who collect facts transmitted by preceding ages without arranging them according to their philosophical importance; glorifying what deserves censure, and leaving in the dark that which calls for light. It is not a minute analysis of the Roman organisation which will make us understand the duration of so great an empire, but a deep investigation into the spirit of its institutions; it is not, moreover, a detailed narrative of the lesser acts of a superior man which will reveal to us the secret of his ascendancy, but a careful examination of the elevated motives of his conduct.

"When extraordinary facts demonstrate an eminent genius, what can be more contrary to good sense than to attribute to him all the passions and sentiments of mediocrity? What more erroneous than not to recognise the pre-eminence of those privileged beings who appear from time to time in history as brilliant beacons dissipating the darkness of their epoch, and throwing light upon the future. To deny such pre-eminence would, moreover, be an insult to human nature, by believing it capable of submitting for a length of time and voluntarily to a domination not based upon real greatness or incontestable utility. Let us be logical and we shall be just.

"Too many historians find it more easy to lower men of genius than to raise themselves by a generous inspiration to their level by penetrating their vast designs. Thus, as regards Cæsar, instead of showing us Rome torn by civil wars, corrupted by wealth, treading its ancient institutions under foot, threatened by powerful nations—the Gauls, the Germans, and the Parthians—incapable of maintaining itself without a stronger central power, more stable and more just; instead, I say, of drawing that faithful picture, Cæsar is represented to us, from his very youth, meditating already upon supreme power. If he resists Sylla, if he disagrees with Cicero, if he enters into alliance with Pompey, it is all the result of that far-sighted cunning which has divined everything to enslave everything; if he dashes into Gaul, it is to acquire wealth by pillage (2), or soldiers devoted to his cause; if he crosses the sea to carry his eagles into an unknown country, the conquest of which will strengthen that of the Gauls (3), it was but to seek for pearls supposed to exist in the seas of Great Britain (4). If, after having vanquished the formidable enemies of Italy beyond the Alps, he meditates upon an expedition against the Parthians to avenge the defeat of Crassus, it is, say certain historians, because activity suited his nature, and that he enjoyed better health when in the field (5); if he accepts with gratitude a laurel crown from the Senate, and bears it proudly, it is to hide his bald head; if, finally, he is assassinated by the men whom he has overwhelmed with his bounty, it is because he wished to make himself King; as if he was not, for his contemporaries as well as for posterity, much greater than any King. Since Suetonius and Plutarch, such are the miserable interpretations which have been given to the noblest acts. But by what sign are we to recognise the greatness of a man? In the sway of his ideas, when his principles and his system triumph despite his death or his defeat. Is it not, in fact, the prerogative of genius to outlive destruction, and to extend its empire over future generations? Cæsar disappeared, and his influence predominates still more than during his lifetime; Cicero, his adversary, is obliged to exclaim, 'All the acts of Cæsar—his writings, his words, his promises, his thoughts—are more powerful after his death than if he were still alive' (6). During centuries it has sufficed to tell the world that such was the will of Cæsar, for the world to obey.

"That which precedes sufficiently indicates the object I have proposed to myself in writing this history. That object is to prove that when Providence raises up such men as Cæsar, Charlemagne, and Napoleon, it is to trace out to nations the path they ought to follow, to stamp a new era with the seal of their genius, and to accomplish in a few years the work of many centuries. Happy the nations who comprehend and follow them! Woe to those who misunderstand and resist them! They act like the Jews—they crucify their Messiah. They are blind and guilty—blind, for they see not the impotence of their efforts to suspend the final triumph of good—guilty, for they only retard its progress by impeding its prompt and fertile application.

"In fact, neither the assassination of Cæsar nor the imprisonment of St. Helena could destroy beyond revival two popular causes overthrown by a league disguising itself with the mask of liberty. Brutus by killing Cæsar plunged Rome into the horrors of civil war; he did not prevent the reign of Augustus, but he rendered possible those of Nero and Caligula. Nor has the ostracism of Napoleon by conspiring Europe prevented the resuscitation of the Empire; and yet how distant are we from that solution of great questions, from the appeased passions, from the legitimate satisfaction given to nations by the First Empire!

"Thus, ever since 1815 has verified itself that prophecy of the captive of St. Helena:—

"'What struggles, what bloodshed, what years will yet be required that the good I wished to do to mankind may be realised!' (7).

"NAPOLEON.

"Palace of Tuileries, March 20, 1862."

(1) Montesquieu, *Grandeur et Decadence des Romains*, xviii.
(2) Suetonius, *Cæsar*, xxii.
(3) Cæsar resolved to cross over to Britain, the people of which in every war had supported the Gauls."—*Cæsar, Guerre des Gaules*, iv., xx.
(4) Suetonius, *Cæsar*, xlvii.
(5) Appian, *Civil Wars*, i., ex. 326. Schweighæuser's edition.
(6) Cicero, *Epistolæ ad Atticum*, xiv, (v.)
(7) In fact, what disturbances, civil wars, and revolutions have occurred in Europe since 1815! In France, Spain, Italy, Poland, Belgium, Hungary, Greece, and Germany.

The *Oriental Budget* states that an eminent dramatic writer is to receive £350 for a spectacle for Miss Menken.

"SEVEN PER CENT."

(From the Spectator, January 28.)

THE *Edinburgh Review* which appeared this week contains an article with this title, which will, we think, attract some attention among men careless as a rule of "City" questions. It has for some time been apparent not only to financiers, but to politicians, to all men in business, and to all who, though out of business, have money to invest, that some new cause is at work tending to some unknown extent to raise the general "rate of interest," or in other words the hire demanded and paid for money. That is a matter which affects every interest and every property in the kingdom, worries people who think with Mr. Weller that funds are "things which run up and down in the City" just as much as people who make their livelihood by astute calculation on the chances of the market. Long before the year to which the reviewer confines his remarks one symptom of a coming change attracted attention. Quiet folks who were never in London in their lives, who regarded speculation as having in it something of the nature of sin, and who purchased Consols as if they had been compelled to that womanish expedient by law, found that their fondly trusted securities were dropping, dropping dropping, till they stand to-day 12 per cent. below the level of 1852. People said—the able writer who treats of money in the *Daily News* very pertinaciously said—the effect was produced by the competition of Indian securities, which was true, but that competition was only the smallest step towards a great innovation. By the end of 1863 and throughout 1864, classes who look on Consols only as a standard, and would no more touch them than touch the quicksilver of a barometer, began to feel the change. Three-fourths of the business of the country is carried on by payments in bills received by the seller and given by the purchaser, on the theory, conscious or unconscious according to intelligence, that the loss in turning them into cash will not exceed on an average the limit of 4 per cent. In the latter part of 1863 this tacit rule began to appear fallacious, and all through 1864 the hiring price of money rose and fell, and then rose again, till the average rate of the whole year exceeded 7 per cent, and but that trade was prosperous would have disorganised the whole business of the country. The effect was not felt only by the promoters, and speculators, and money-jobbers, of whom City articles speak so constantly, and whose fate, except so far as they tempt investors, is matter of very secondary concern, but it imperilled every trade, manufacture, and regular distributor of wealth. No tradesman can afford to fix his rate of profits, no manufacturer regulate his prices under competition, no bank conduct its business without a permanent theory as to what the hire of money is likely to be. Sudden and very temporary rises can be borne, but the trader and producer must have some glimmering of the general rule, and if—not to talk about maximums—the minimum hire were to be 5 per cent. instead of 3 all prices must be refixed to meet the change of level. No wonder that "during weeks and months a general tone of anxiety and foreboding pervaded City articles and financial journals, and not in financial circles only, but generally throughout society, a vague impression prevailed that there was something wrong in the City," and that "in all quarters, under the belief that some change for the better or worse must immediately arise, and that a continuance of the existing state of things was unnatural and impossible, there was a growing tendency to exaggerate and misinterpret every symptom, till under the lassitude of increasing apprehension, the crisis which seemed for ever impending and never to come was almost invoked." The men who produce found their calculations not only impeded but in danger of proving permanently wrong. Prices could not adjust themselves quick enough, and they felt as if they had been ordered to receive their debts at the rate of eighteen shillings to the pound.

The panic of course produced scores of theories, but of them all we believe the most lucid and consistent will be found to be that embodied in the article we have mentioned in the *Edinburgh Review*. The theory of its author, believed to be a financier of no mean repute, is that a new condition has been imported into the whole question which disturbs all previous calculations, and the effect of which, though not within strict estimate, must nevertheless be permanent. Communication has, he believes, been opened between the great reservoir of capital always existing in England and the hollows existing in other countries, and till they are full the drain must continue in a greater or less degree. Formerly, there were all over the world a dozen different levels of capital, now the tendency is to one. Brazil, for example, might be willing to give 20 per cent. for money, while Lombard-street was offering three, but as there was no communication between them, investors knowing nothing of Brazil, three remained the English rate. To use the reviewer's own simile, before roads had been made London might be paying famine prices for corn, which in Cornwall was unsaleable from its superabundance. The needed communication, he contends, has at last been established, and as money is usually worth more abroad than at home the money flows abroad, and the "London rate" must be exchanged for an international one. There are fifty competitors in the market instead of five. Every trader who had formerly when asking for money only to expect the competition of other traders in England has now to meet that of all other traders within reach of civilization, and of all Governments within and indeed outside it. Aqueducts have been constructed from the reservoir to the hollows, and the neighbours' monopoly of the water is destroyed. These aqueducts, thinks the reviewer, are the financial societies which, though drawing capital to the centre by their dividends, are flinging it abroad with infinitely greater force. He gives a list of a score of such societies under different names, each of which acts as a permanent communication between the country which can afford 10 per cent. and the country which thinks 5 very good interest indeed, and each of which has an interest in suggesting new demand. Perhaps in saying that these societies really caused the new process the reviewer exaggerates their influence. We should be disposed to say rather that the enormous increase of knowledge of foreign countries had brought foreign speculation home to investors, and that the financial societies simply served as convenient channels for a process which would have gone on without them, but in either case the effect is the same. The investor who can get 10 per cent. abroad, whether from a Government, as in the Italian loan, or a tea plantation in India, or an oil well in Canada, or a contract for a Prussian railway, or any other source of reasonable promise, will not take 3 per cent. at home, and security for security the English rate must rise till it meets the foreign one, and instead of an English rate of interest the trader must reckon on an international rate, limited only by the capacity for profitable developments existing all over the world. What that rate may be the boldest financier would not venture to predict. It may be urged on one side that the first rush being over and the stream created things are adjusting themselves, that 4 per cent. looks as if it would be the minimum, instead of 2½, and there is an end of the disturbance. On the other hand, it must be remembered that there is no proof that the limit of remunerative foreign enterprise has been reached, that the financial societies have generally confined themselves to very large undertakings, that smaller enterprises want capital and may return yet larger interest, that the knowledge which encourages people to embark in small foreign undertakings is growing up, and above all that enterprise has in reality scarcely touched Asia. Suppose such a native demand for money arises in India and China as is being supplied in some European countries,—quite a possibility, being already true of the cotton trade,—and that the normal rate of profit there, viz., sixteen and twenty-four per cent., should be felt in London as the normal rate of more civilised countries has been felt. What will the average be then? Does anybody know the limit of absorption in those countries, how many millions, for example, might be sunk at immense return in planting tea in China, or digging that amazing bed of minerals Japan, or selling water for irrigation to the Chinese? The only certain fact is that for years to come the minimum rate tends to be higher, not fifteen or ten, or five, or any other per cent., but higher than it has hitherto been, and traders must lay their account to that as the cardinal fact of business. Those who are dreaming about short crises, expect to see consols again touch par, or reckon on profits obtainable if discounts remain at their own rate, will be, if not ruined, thrown out in the great race. In other words, competition notwithstanding, the general average of prices may rise by at least the amount of difference between the old and the coming hire of money.

Will this great change, which if it is as real as we believe it to be will soon be felt in every relation of society, work evil or good? On a broad view the answer is simple, that it must work good, for that it implies an immense, almost an indefinite extension of the scope for English energy and English commerce. The demand for English money throws down all barriers, and opens all countries to Englishmen as completely as if the world were one great coparcenery. Every new plantation, or mine, or railway, or branch of business opened anywhere means competence to so many more adventurous Englishmen, careers for so many more stay-at-home Englishmen, wealth for so many more English distributors of the thing produced. Nothing will be done for any length of time which does not pay better than a similar investment would pay at home, and profitable work anywhere is always better than less profitable work. But there are incidents accompanying the innovation which are likely to press very hardly indeed on some classes, and even some occupations. The movement is not pleasant to men with fixed incomes—as the clergy, or to owners of immovable securities—as Consols, who will have to suffer by yet another inflation of prices, and to endure perhaps yet another fall in the saleable value of their property. Their lot in the midst of these changes is as hard as that of the officials in Bombay, who are screaming out already, under a precisely similar change, that they actually cannot live, cannot some of them get meat more than once a week. In Bombay the process is accidentally intensified, but something of the same kind will go on in a less degree everywhere, to the marvellous discomfort of a class which can make itself very audibly heard indeed. Then if the change is at all extreme, we should not wonder at all if both the State and the landed interest suffered very considerably. Each loses a very valuable borrowing power. Let Mr. Gladstone ask to-morrow for fifty millions at 3 per cent., or the Duke of Blankshire for money on mortgage at 4, and see the answer they will receive. Then the tendency of all such rises is to withdraw capital from the trades which pay least interest, and none in England pays so little as agriculture. Land in England is protected and sheltered by our territorial system of government that there is no knowing how far such a change will operate, but the tendency will be to a less expensive cultivation, and therefore to lower rents. It may be a slight one, for farming is not pursued with a single eye to obtaining the highest interest for money,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 8.

City of Brisbane (s.), 700 tons, Captain Knight, from Brisbane 6th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Cottier, Mrs. Rayner, Mrs. Jacobs, Miss Verge, Miss Dutton, Miss Melville, Miss M. Geary, Miss Warner, Miss A. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. D. Graham, Miss Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. Webster; Messrs. J. Haig, W. Bell, C. Smith, M. Murray, H. Mann, G. Cranston, F. Newman, T. Metcalfe, J. Hogarth, J. Single, D. Scotland, A. Verge, H. Brown, T. Coutts, W. R. Trowell, R. Vesey, J. Thompson, J. K. Cannan, H. A. Sheridan, J. Goldsmidt, J. Milson, R. K. M'Nish, J. H. Gilbert, W Haynes, J. Noble, A. Fyfe, T. Kean, E. Brodie, and 55 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

Agnes Jessie, schooner, 187 tons, Captain M'Kinlay, from Launceston 4th instant. A. S. Webster, agent.

Mendoza, ship, 600 tons, Captain Fordyce, from Concepcion Bay (S. A.) 28th January. Captain, agent.

Dora, ship, 854 tons, Captain Casey, from the Downs 10th February. Young, Lark, and Bennett, agents.

Lady Bowen (s.), Captain Quaile, from Brisbane 6th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Barber, Hon. J. C. Ellis, Messrs. S. M. Frankland, Brodziack, J. M'Donald, W. Scott, Ivory, and Millar, and 16 in the steerage. Q. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 8.

Mary and Rose, for Port Denison.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—MAY 9.

Marguerite, for Pondicherry; Lass of Gowrie, Mountain Maid, for Adelaide; Alexander (s.), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—MAY 8.

Lass of Gowrie, brig, 224 tons, Captain Dixon, for Adelaide.

COASTERS INWARDS.—MAY 8.

Wanderer, from Brisbane Water, with 8000 feet timber; Morning Star, from Moruya, with 24 tons potatoes, 50 bags oats; West Hartley No. 1, Scotia, Maria, from Newcastle, with 391 tons coal; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 219 bales hay, 3 coops poultry, 16 cases fruit, 4 hides, 2 kegs tobacco, 27 bags potatoes, 72 casks tallow, 64 bags maize, 4 horses, 1 buggy, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—MAY 8.

Carrywell, for Moruya; Wanderer, for Brisbane Water; Hannah Broomfield, Loula and Miriam, for Newcastle; Gipsy, for Twofold Bay; Pomona, for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORTS.—MAY 8.

Abrolhos, from Rio de Janeiro: 148 platform plates, 290 angle irons, 307 bars iron, 280 iron plates, 343 strips, 211 packings, 439 platform covers, 66 keelsons, 10 rings, 55 bundles vertical covers, 38 bundles ties, 131 plates, 143 casks rivets, S. Wilcox; 8 packages, Beard and Robinson; 11 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 1 package, Davenport; 50 hogsheads rum, R. Philips and Co.; 23 hogsheads rum, M. Alexander; 22 drums caustic soda, Dawson, Eggar, and Co.; 7 packages, Morey and Price; 5 cases machinery, 1 package, J. Robertson; 22 cases marble, W. Patten; 730 bars iron, E. P. Capper and Sons; 5 packages, Morey and Price; 1 package, Sherriff and Downing; 160 barrels, F. M'Nab and Co.; 50 cases beer, G. Griffiths; 3 packages, A. A. Marshall; 1 case, Cooke and Co.; 7 bales paper, Jones; 1 case, M'Dougal; 40 casks vinegar, D. Cooper and Co.; 10 barrels pegs, J. Vickery; 17 boxes type, A. Cubitt; 51 packages, 30 boxes tin plates, Scott, Williams, and Co.; 124 packages E. and W. Paul; 10 packages W. H. Simpson; 300 cases, Bligh, Barbottle and Co.; 12 cases metal, Smith, Brothers; 90 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 2 cases, E. Moloney; 30 tons rock salt, J. Taylor; 1 case, D. Nolan; 2 cases, W. Saber; 5 hogsheads sand, Morgan and Allen; 166 hearth stones, 30 casks fire clay, R. Wynne; 7 packages, H. Rourk; 1 case, Frierichs; 8 packages, Lister; 34 tierces paint, 30 barrels soda, 400 quarter-barrels powder, 4 barrels tar, 300 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 947 packages, Macnab and Co.; 100 cases oil stores, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 299 hogsheads, 500 barrels beer, Campbell and Co.; 3 casks ink, Learmouth, Dickinson, and Co.; 6012 packages, Order.

City of Brisbane (s.), from Brisbane: 20 bales wool, Commercial Bank; 23 bales wool, M. Byrnes; 2 bundles skins, 39 hides, H. Bell; 24 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 1 bag wool, Mort and Co.; 12 casks tallow, 84 hides, Tidwell, Wilson, and Co.; 167 casks tallow, 300 hides, Parbury, Brothers, and Co.; 4 cases cigars and sundry packages fruit, Order.

Lady Bowen (s.) from Brisbane: 19 bales wool, Gilchrist and Co.; 1 bales wool, 1 bale skins, 1 bundle sheepskins, James Graham; 12 bales wool, A. J. Bank; 1 case, T. W. Marsh; 1 bundle sheepskins, A. J. Bank; 1 bundle skins, 14 salted hides, 2 hogsheads, 1 quarter-cask tallow, 8 hides, J. Mort and Co.; 8 bales wool, Franck, Brothers; 2 casks tallow, H. Bell; 1 box apparel, G. A. M'Pherson; 11 bundles, Mort and Co.; 1 bundle, Mrs. Copley; 1 case, Ch. B. and Co.; 2 bags of bags, 3 kegs, R. Vesey; 1 bag of bags, J. M'Caffery; 2 cases 7 casks fruit, J. Pope; 1 case fruit, W. Wilshire; 13 casks 2 cases fruit, J. Sweetman; 1 case, J. B. Tickle; 14 casks fruit, J. Davis; 3 turtles, Order.

Dora, from London: 2 packages, S. Owen and Co.; 33 bales paper, J. Fairfax and Sons; 17 packages, W. M. Martyn; 50 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 200 packages, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 17 packages, Myers and Solomon; 90 barrels powder, 411 packages, Learmouth, Dickinson, and Co.; 48 packages, R. Iredale and Co.; 300 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 6 packages, J. H. Pludder; 306 packages, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 260 packages, W. Wolfen and Co.; 176 packages, Macnab and Co.; 2 packages, Bohrsman; 1 package, L. Sentis; 6 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 31 packages, F. R. Robinson; 4 packages, R. Wynne; 100 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 12 packages, W. S. Friend and Co.; 200 packages, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 8 packages, J. Manning; 3 packages, T. B. Moss; 250 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 7 packages, L. Moss; 2 packages, C. T. Muller and Co.; 80 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 19 packages, W. R. Gullick; 1 package, J. Wainwright; 30 packages, Saunders and Co.; 3 packages, C. and J. Abrahams; 1 package, Robinson; 15 packages, Rev. S. Ralston; 3 packages, Veyret and Delarue; 171 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 package, J. Wright; 9 packages, F. Perks; 83 packages, E. Curtiss; 12 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 12 packages, H. Woolnough; 38 packages, H. Parkes and Co.; 321 packages, A. Tange and Co.; 2 cases, C. Tesdale; 258 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 2 packages, R. Blair; 35 packages, Butler, Brothers, and Co.; 5 packages, J. Keating; 15 packages, J. Coates; 12 packages, H. Crouch; 1 package, A. Gordon; 104 packages, Binney and Co.; 1 package, A. H. Richardson; 1 package, Johnson and Co.; 2 packages, E. Knox; 18 packages, E. Vickery; 330 packages, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 5 packages, R. Gray; 6 packages, E. Brookes and Co.; 2 packages, W. H. Eldred; 1 package, M. E. Hughes; 24 packages, R. Strachan and Co.; 5 packages, H. C. Brookes; 62 packages, Saddington and Sons; 23 packages, R. Blinde; 19 packages, J. Smith; 2 packages, C. T. Rudd and Co.; 314 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 10 packages, Jackson and Co.; 1747 packages, Treddall and Co.; 2 packages, Chisholm and Co.; 150 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 401 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 7 packages, J. A. Green; 2 packages, Cohen and Levy; 27 packages, Morgan and Allen; 58 packages, F. N. Russell and Co.; 106 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 2 packages, S. A. Joseph; 10 packages, W. F. Gore; 41 packages, M'Arthur and Co.; 6 packages, J. Gould; 279 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 6 packages, Dawson, Eggar, and Co.; 115 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 238 packages, W. W. Butland; 1122 packages, J. Keep; 1 packages, Smith and Etheredge; 1 package, J. Smith; 668 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 87 packages, Spyer and Co.; 2104 packages, Order.

Agnes Jessie, from Launceston: 16 hogsheads beer, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 977 bags bark, H. H. Beauchamp; 40 bags flour, Hargreaves; 843 bags wheat T. C. Breillat; 3 bales leather, Order.

Mendoza, from Concepcion Bay: 14,409 100lbs. bags, 2000 50lbs. bags flour, Order.

EXPORTS.—MAY 8.

Lady Young (s.), for Moreton Bay, 140 bags sugar, J. Frazer and Co.; 1 package tea, 1 bag sugar, R. Towns and Co.; 5 half-chests tea, S. Bennett and Co.; 10 packages tea, 2 casks soda, 10 packages, G. Griffiths; 73 bags sugar, 5 packages tea, 11 cases oil-stores, 1 cask soda, 3 boxes soap, 1 case oysters, 20 bags potatoes, 3 bags onions, 3 casks butter, 6 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 1 package tobacco, N. Giffard; 1 case books, C. T. Sandon; 2 casks bolts, 11 lengths guttering, 1 elbow, 5 bundles shovels, 253 bars, 12 bundles iron, 1 cask nuts, J. Keep; 2 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 4 packages, Sharwood and Co.; 2 bags rivets, 1 keg weights, 20 kegs paint, 2 cases, J. Levick and Co.; 160 bars iron, 2 bundles iron, 5 bundles forks, 5 case axes, 3 nests tubs, 3 bundles washboards, 3 bundles spades, 1 bundle saws, 2 cases axes, 3 cases handles, 11 bundles rope, 1 bale scythes, 10 kegs nails, 8 bundles pots, 4 bundles ovens, 2 bundles buckets, 1 hogshead holloware, 8 packages, F. Lasseter; 1 crate, Hargreaves; 2 packages frames, Corti; 277 bars iron, 3 cases handles, J. B. Holdsworth; 2 packages boots, 1 case, G. Moore and Co.; 1 case, J. and E. Row; 5 bags oats, 9 bags maize, 12 bags oats, J. Cameron; 8 cases, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 1 case, Skinner; 1 case millinery, H. Woolnough; 3 packages, Keep and Parsons; 2 pairs axles, 4 bars iron, 2 boxes, Chapman, Brothers; 1 drum tar, 1 package, Mitchell and Co.; 6 packages, M'Arthur and Co.; 5 packages periodicals, J. Sands; 7 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 6 kegs lard, 1 case jam, W. H. Holmes; 5 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 6 cases glass, 2 tins varnish, T. Edens; 8 bales hay, S. Priestly; 1 case boots, Saddington and Sons; 3 bags seed, Hilton Browne and Co.; 1 case glass, W. Renny; 2 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 2 cases iron castings, 1 case 18 iron pipes, 3 iron caps, 3 water locks, 1 package triggers, 2 barrows, 4 pieces machinery, 4 packages, F. N. Russell and Co.; 6 trunks boots, 1 bundle leather, E. Vickery; 1 hogshead oil, 1 bale packing, 1 bale corks, W. Barbottle; 9 cases groceries, 3 boys nails, 1 bundle axes, 15 bags flour, A. Brown; 2 horses, 1 buggy, Gordon; 3 drays, C. Whately.

Florence Irving (s.), for Moreton Bay: 32 cases geneva, 10 quarter-casks wine, 4 cases, J. Kohn and Co.; 99 cases brandy, D. Cohen; 28 bags sugar, Bergin, M'Encroe, and Co.; 168 mats sugar, 9 bales mats, Colonial Sugar Company; 4 cases coffee, J. Musgrove; 3 packages boots, A. Hunter; 1 case, E. and W. Paul; 3 hogsheads beer, R. and F. Tooth; 20 bags bran, 30 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 1 case hardware, Ashdown and Co.; 1 case, Eastway and Son; 20 bags salt, 6 packages oilstores, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 50 casks cement, R. Wynne; 2 cases plate, J. A. Gosling; 20 bags flour, 8 kegs butter, M. Hughes; 3 kegs butter, A. Fairfax and Co.; 72 packages ironmongery, 6 girders, 1 bag bolts and nuts, 2 bags screws, P. N. Russell and Co.; 3 cases fruit, Keele and Co.; 10 casks biscuits, Hardie and Mitchell; 16 cases fruit, 12 bags onions, C. H. Saunders; 1 case, M. Goulston; 1 case colonial wine, J. B. North; 2 bundles periodicals, Gordon and Gotch; 4 packages, Gou Wosh; 5 cases oilstores, M. Baar and Co.; 1 case, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 1 case plants, 1 package bulbs, J. Baptist; 16 packages oilstores, Dunnicliff and Co.; 3 bags oats, 5 bags bran, 2 bales hay, M'Dermott; 4 bales hay, J. Clark; 8 packages oilstores, S. A. Joseph; 60 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 5 packages oilstores, Metcalfe and Lloyd; 2 cases, Standen and Piper; 25 packages oilstores, M. Hughes; 10 bags onions, J. Pollock; 1 crate, Ruben; 3 cases, Duguid and Co.; 23 cases fruit, 6 cases herbs, 86 bags potatoes, H. Woodward; 10 bags flour, L. Kendall; 1 case drapery, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 2 packages saddlery, R. Binnie; 30 bags bran, Scotland and Co.; 1 case hardware, 1 roll matting, 11 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 case printing materials, Gullick; 8 cases fruit, H. Hargreaves; 1 buggy, Holt; 7 kegs butter, J. Graham; 1 horse, Cousins; 3 horses, 1 waggon, Parbury; 8 horses, 1 dogcart, Ogilvy; 1 horse, W. B. Tooth; 1 cart, 45 bales hay, 20 bags maize, J. Pollack; 1 case perfumery, W. Walton and Co.; 23½ cases fruit, 13 bags maize, F. James; 4 crates, S. S. Gane; 27 cases fruit, 3 packages vegetables, G. Barr; 20 bags potatoes, 16 bags bran, C. B. Bond; 40 bags potatoes, 10 cases fruit, 1 keg butter, J. Cameron; 2 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 60 bags potatoes, J. Hagley.

Lass of Gowrie, for Adelaide: 55 tons coal, Captain Dixon, and part of original cargo.

Additional, per Mountain Maid, for Adelaide: 100 casks beer, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 150 bags walnuts, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 50 casks beef, J. York and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR WELLINGTON.—By the Lahore, this day, at noon.

FOR NELSON.—By the Calypso, this day, at noon.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Alexandra (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR EDEN AND HOBART TOWN.—By the Tasmania (s.), on Wednesday, at 11 a.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), on Wednesday, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR GLADSTONE AND PORT DENISON.—By the James Paterson (s.), on Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR FIJI.—By the Lalla Rookh, on Wednesday, at 6 p.m.

Custom-House.—Entered Outwards: May 8: Alexandra (s.), 435 tons, Captain Trouton, for Melbourne; James Paterson (s.), 391 tons, Captain Hartley, for Gladstone and Port Denison; Tasmania (s.), 395 tons, Captain Gilpin, for Hobart Town; Adelaide, schooner, 170 tons, Captain Kelly, for Melbourne; Lass of Gowrie, brig, 224 tons, Captain Dixon, for Adelaide, via Newcastle; Spirit of the North, ship, 925 tons, Captain Jones, for Valparaiso; Friends, schooner, 96 tons, Captain Charles Cook, for Tasmania, N.Z.; Day Spring, schooner, 110 tons, Captain Fraser, for South Sea Islands.

The City of Brisbane left Brisbane on the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., rounded Cape Moreton at 8.30 p.m.; had fresh southerly winds and fine weather to the Solitaries; from thence to Port Stephens light S. and W. winds, and fresh westerly winds and fine weather the remainder of the passage. Entered Sydney Heads on the 8th instant at 7 p.m., arriving at the Company's wharf at 7.30 p.m.

The steamship Lady Bowen left Brisbane at 4 p.m. 14th instant, and passed Cape Moreton at 9.30 p.m. encountering a strong breeze, with heavy sea, from S.S.E. At 1.30 a.m. on the 7th passed Point Danger, and at noon Richmond Heads. Fine weather was then experienced throughout. At noon of the 8th passed the Seal Rocks, and at midnight made fast to the Company's wharf.

The Dora left the Downs on the 10th February; crossed the Equator on the 3rd March, and rounded the Cape of Good Hope on the 3rd April. She ran down her casting on a parallel of latitude 46 S., and passed the S.W. cape of Van Diemen's Land on the 2nd instant.

The Mendoza left Concepcion Bay on the 28th January, and has had light winds throughout the passage. No vessels were loading for the colonies. The Randolph had been laid on for Sydney, but, consequent on advices received from these colonies, had been dispatched for San Francisco.

The Agnes Jessie left Launceston on the 4th instant. Had strong S.W. gales to the Howe, from thence variable weather.

Her Majesty's screw corvette Niger, 13 guns, Captain Byng, commissioned at Woolwich for the Australian station, will go down to the T-pier at the Royal Arsenal this morning and ship her guns and war stores in preparation for sea. She will thence proceed to Greenhithe to adjust her compasses.—*Illustrated News*, February 20.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

May 5.—Monarch, barque, 289 tons, Jamieson, from Melbourne.
May 5.—Island City, American barque, 403 tons, Smith, from Adelaide.
May 5.—Squaw, brig, 166 tons, Brock, from Melbourne.
May 5.—Ellen, brig, 243 tons, Law, from Nelson, N. Z.
May 5.—Venture, brig, 117 tons, Cowieson, from Geelong.
May 6.—Agnes Irving, from Sydney.
May 6.—Prince Edward, brig, 184 tons, Garson, from Melbourne.
May 7.—Salamander, ship, Clark, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

May 5.—Lorenzo Sabine, barque, Prescott, for Nelson, N. Z., with 208 tons coal.
May 5.—Camilla, schooner, White, for Auckland, N. Z., with 250 tons coal.
May 6.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.
May 6.—Maid of Riverton, schooner, Nicol, for Brisbane, with 115 tons coal.
May 6.—Thane (s.), for the Richmond River.
May 8.—Fortune, brig, Riley, for Wanganui, N. Z., with 206 tons coal.
May 8.—William Watson, barque, Murray, for Otago, N. Z., with 340 tons coal.
May 8.—Pet, brig, Archer, for Melbourne, with 300 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 5.—Village Belle, from Sydney; Woniora, from Bulli, with coals.
May 6.—West Hartley No. 1, Lurline, from Sydney.
May 7.—Catherine Agnes, Christopher George, H. M. Warfield, Jessie, and Hirondelle, from Sydney.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

PORT WAIKATO.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, 10th April.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of alterations of the sands at the entrance of the Waikato River, the Channel over the bar has shifted further to the southward, the direction for crossing the bar being altered accordingly, viz.:—

Two white crosses (or beacons with bars) have been erected a short distance inside the North Head, which kept in one bearing N.E. (magnetic) will lead over the Bar, and when the large white beacons are brought in line, follow the old direction up to the anchorage.

Masters of vessels are requested to pay particular attention to any signal that may be made from the Flagstaff, and keep the lead going. They are also advised to take the Bar at nearly high water.

ROBERT GRAHAM, Superintendent.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—MAY 8.

1 case books, 3 cases soap, 1 case toilet powder, 20 cases hats, H. Chatto and Co.
5 cases saddlery, H. C. Brookes
6 packages clothing, 1 case drapery, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.
17 cases preserved meat, C. Schweig and Co.
1 case plants, 20 packages drapery, G. Fox and Co.
1 case cutlery, J. Levick and Co.
6 casks putty, 50 kegs paint, T. Edens
495 tons copper ore, 80 casks soda crystals, 5 bales linens, 4 millstones, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
56 bales hops, 23 bags barley, 1 package seeds, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
2 cases drapery, 1 cases millinery, Alcock, Brothers
10 bales drapery, F. B. Palmer and Co.
19 crates earthenware, J. Isaacs
845 bags wheat, T. C. Breillat
22 half-barrels 52 quarter-barrels herrings, Pethenbury
17 cases drapery, D. Jones and Co.
64 bars 396 bundles iron, 119 packages hardware, J. B. Holdsworth
86 cases drapery, W. and S. Gardiner
1 case fittings, Gas Co.
1 case harness, W. H. Simpson
20 drums caustic soda, 50 boxes tin plates, 60 ingots tins, 1 case gauze, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
3 cases leather, W. Dean
10 cases stationery, E. Greville
1 crate bottles, 1 bundle bags, S. Dickson
1 case musical instruments, R. Scharhner
4 bales serge, Gilfillan and Co.
86 iron bearers, 91 brackets, 50 caps, 7 ashede bearers, 50 half-hogsheads 120 cases vinegar, 190 axle blocks, 44 bales sacks, Willis, Merry, and Co.
104 cases drapery, S. Thompson and Co.
15 hogsheads, 9 cases brandy, 118 cases geneva, 7 cases cigars, 1 case liqueurs, 10 cases pickles, 5 cases cocoa, 27 packages oilstores, D. Cohen and Co.
5 cases fireworks, 2 bales cotton, Dawson, Eggar, and Co.
12 cases drapery, W. Drynan and Co.
9 packages Chinese condiments, Ah Kit
1 case clothing, J. Powell
116 boxes fruit, Meyerfeld and Co.
17 sacks seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.
7 sacks seeds, J. G. M'Kean
800 cases fruit, T. Lawless
13 packages drapery, 3 packages tooth paste, 2 cases brushes, F. Macnab and Co.
1 case clothing, G. Thorne
81 trunks boots and shoes, C. Teakle
1 case apparel, F. Deacon
11 packages hardware, 10 bales sieves, 4 pieces gas-fittings, 3 bars iron, 3 packages hardware, J. Levick and Co.
4 packages apparel, Frost, Kohler, and Co.
515 cases fruit, 26 bags onions, 80 cases 15 kegs jam, J. Pope
2 cases plants, G. R. Elsworth
1 case woollens, G. Peirce
2 packages drapery, M. Alexander
3 packages drugs, J. and E. Row
6 cases horseshoes, 1 case scythes, 12 casks vinegar, 1 case drapery, Cohen and Levey
19 bales wool, Agra Bank
27 hides, 1 bundle skins, 2 casks tallow, T. S. Mort and Co.
3 cases drapery, J. G. Cohen
10 cases drapery, 7 cases cottons, 6 cases woollens, 5 cases clothing, R. Gray
1 case clothing, J. Simmons
3 bales leather, J. A. Buttrey
42 packages boots and shoes, Hyam and Co.
29 packages drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
1 case seeds, Wagner and Poell
12 cases vestas, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.
5 bales mats, F. Lasseter
1 box gold coin, Daniell, King, and Co.
15 packages Chinese goods, Ah Shu
3 cases seeds, J. Baptist and Son
1 case pipes, S. Hoffnung and Co.
4 cases trimmings, 1 case feathers, 17 cases hats, 8 cases umbrellas, 1 case millinery, H. Woolnough
4 cases books, W. Maddock
100 boxes candles, L. Stypmann
5 cases drapery, Wallack, Brothers
11 bales canvas, 66 packages cordage, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
20 cases grouts, 9 packages drapery, 6 bales horsehair, 20 bales bags, 99 barrels currants, M. Moss and Co.
24 cases bedsteads, 9 casks white lead, 50 drums turpentine, 1 cask seed, Barnes, Rees, and Co.
40 bags flour, 15 bags oats, 1 bag oatmeal, 3 bales skins, 5 bags wheat, Hargreaves
981 bags bark, H. H. Beauchamp
1 case haberdashery, B. Chapman
1 case books, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
5 packages machinery, W. W. Billyard
1 case linen, W. Walker
8 packages ironmongery, 100 moulds, 30 cases anvils, 32 anvils, J. Keep
20 cases castor oil, 20 cases confectionery, 40 boxes corn-flour Saunders and Co.
1 case clothing, H. Beit
1 crate earthenware, C. Millin
8 cases opium, A. Tange and Co.
6 kegs nails, 3 coils wire rope, 2 cases twine, 2 packages lines, 1 bag mops, 2 casks blocks, 10 cases varnish, Lane and Co.
30 packages china and glassware, Mason, Brothers
16 cases stationery, Myers and Solomon
1 case fancy goods, M. Cohen
2 cases wool, 1 case beads, A. Reading
2 packages weights and scales, J. Bain
134 packages boots and shoes, 1 case books, 3 cases twine, 1 case leather, 1 case boot powder, 4 casks lasts, 2 casks hardware, 10 bags shumac, Saddington and Sons
6 bales corks, Wyndham and Lindeman
20 cases preserved fish, 13 casks white lead, Vennard and Stevens
6 cases pills and ointment, 7 cases cutlery, 6 cases boots, 1 case books, Berens, Levi, and Seligmann
3 cases saddlery, E. Hughes
1 case musical instruments, 2 cases fancy goods, 2 cases guns, E. Samuells and Co.
11½ bales wool, 8 hogsheads 2 quarter-casks tallow, 72 hides, Irwin and Turner
15 packages cottons, 7 cases stuffs, 6 packages haberdashery, 12 trunks boots, 2 cases skirts, 20 cases slops, 27 packages linens, 34 packages woollens, 4 cases millinery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.

DUTY PAID.

7 cases opium, Chong Hing
19 half-chests tea, D. Cohen and Co.
7 cases opium, A. Tange and Co.
1 package opium, Tin Wer
6 boxes opium, Sun Kun On
100 casks ale, P. Meenab and Co.
16 hogsheads rum, Learmouth, Dickinson, and Co.
1 case perfumed spirits, Hobson and Whiting
1425 gallons beer, M. Baar and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

May 6.—Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney.
May 7.—Western (s.), from Portland.
May 8.—You Yangs (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

May 6.—Ann Melhuish, for Newcastle; Barwon (s), Rangitoto (s.), for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

May 6.—Cawarra, from Sydney; Sea Shell, from Victor Harbour.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

MAY 8, 9 A.M.

Brisbane	...	S.W.	Fine. Bar. 29·956. Ther. 61·5.
Grafton	...	N.E.	Fine.
Tenterfield	...	N.W.	Frosty.
Armidale	...	S.W.	fresh. Fine.
Tamworth	...	Calm.	Dull, like rain.
Murrurundi	...	N.E.	Cloudy, like rain.
Singleton	...	N.W.	Fine.
Newcastle	...	N.W.	Fine. Bar. 29·926. Ther. 69 5.
Sydney	...	W.S.W.	Fine. Bar. 29·926. Ther. 59·5.
South Head	...	S.W.	Fine.
Penrith	...	Calm.	Cloudy.
Bathurst	...	Calm.	Fine.
Mudgee	...	Calm.	Fine.
Dubbo	...	Calm.	Fine.
Wellington	...	Calm.	Fine.
Kiama	...	Calm.	Fine.
Goulburn	...	S.W.	light. Frosty, fine.
Braidwood	...	N.W.	Fine, cloudy.
Araluen	...	S.W.	Frosty.
Queanbeyan	...	Calm.	Fine, cool.
Yass	...	W.	Frosty.
Gundagai	...	Calm.	Fine.
Tumut	...	Calm.	Fine.
Kiandra	...	N.W.	Fine, frosty.
Albury	...	N.N.W.	Fine. Bar. 29·804. Ther. 36°.
Deniliquin	...	S.W.	Fine, and fresh. Bar. 29·710. Ther. 59 2.
Melbourne	...	N. light.	Fine. Bar. 29·959. Ther. 50·50.
Queenscliff	...	N.W.	Cloudy. Bar. 30·60. Ther. 60·
Cape Schank	...	W.N.W.	Fine. Bar. 29·73. Ther. 57·
Cape Otway	...	W.N.W.	Fine. Bar. 29·685. Ther 55.
Portland	...	N.N.W.	Fine. Bar. 29·900. Ther. 57·57.
Guichen Bay	...	S.S.W.,	fresh, Cloudy, and showers. Bar. 29·913. Ther. 58 59.
Adelaide	...	E. by N.	Heavy rain. Bar. 29·850. Ther. 57·

SYDNEY HEADS.

TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
May 8. 8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and cloudy.
Noon.	W.	Ditto, and ditto.
3 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1′ 38″ East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

THE Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55 m. 14s a.m. Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rain fall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawes Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

MAY 6TH, 1865. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·304	55·1	68·	W.S.W.	0·49	12	9	0	4
P.M. 3	·238	60·7	57·	S. by W.	0·25	16	1	0	
9	*								
Mean ..	30·271	56·9	62·5		3·37	14	5·0		2·0

Evaporation, 24 hours ..... 0·039.
* Observations omitted.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade	Maximum	63·4	Sun—maximum ..... 112·2
	Minimum	46·0	Grass—minimum ..... 44·6
	Mean	55·2	Sea water ..... 66·0
	Range	16·5	

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

MAY 8TH, 1865. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATION.	AT 9 A.M. Barometer	Temp. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force	Cloudy sky	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.	Ozone.
SYDNEY	30·066	56.9	81	W.S.W.	0·25	9	64.0	46·8	0	3
NEWCASTLE										
TOWN	30·047	58·6	72	N.W.	1·00	1	72·0	59·3	0	
Lighthouse	30·146	56·4	85	N.W.	4·00	1	65·8	60·2		
ARMIDALE	30·015	53·4		S.W.	4·00	4				
ALBURY	30·068	53·1	71	N.N.W.	1·00	5		34·8		

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

DIARY.

1865. May.		Sun. Rises.	Sets.	High Water at Port Denison. Morn.	After.
9	TUESDAY	6 46	5 14	7 8	7 39

MOON.—Full, 11d. 6h. 28m. a.m. New, 25d. 8h. 54m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1865.

MR. COWPER, in a speech recently delivered in the Assembly on the subject of Taxation, expressed his strong opinion that the prosperity of the colony depended upon a constant increase of population by means of immigration. It was hardly possible, looking at the history of these colonies, to come to any other conclusion. Several years have passed since any strenuous efforts were made in this direction. The immigration recently conducted has been commonly under the influence of personal attachments and domestic affections—a very important agency in increasing the inhabitants of a new country. There is, however, this inconvenience connected with it—that it often has led to the absorption of the new arrivals into a state of society not very calculated to stimulate energy and expand the colonial resources. Hereafter, probably, the effect will be more beneficial, and the social results, where the selections are properly made, of high importance. But no form of immigration has so rapidly told upon the advancement of the community as that which was conducted by the Government, and brought in persons chosen in view of their labour and industrial capacities, and intending without delay to follow their accustomed pursuits.

It was once thought that the rapid increase of numbers depressed the wages of the people, and that new-comers trod too rapidly upon the heels of their predecessors. We have now tried the other system, and we do not learn that the prosperity of the working classes is in any way improved. On the contrary, the slower demand for that accommodation which stimulates the investment of capital, and fixes a population upon the spot, has told more upon the regularity of the employment, it may be, than upon the rate of wages, but has nevertheless injured both. What has made Victoria, Adelaide, and Queensland so prosperous but the great influx of people?

It was thought indeed that the enticement of our peculiar land laws would have added vastly to our population; but they have only effected its displacement. The statistics we have now before us shew how little we have gained in the last four years by the measure which was to have attracted multitudes to our shores, and have made this the country of preference to all the earth—and this, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses we have incurred by way of printing and emigration lectures, and all those other appliances which were to have taught the people the greatness of their prospects.

We of the *Herald* have maintained for years past that the conditions of land acquisition are not the primary impulse by which a choice is made, but that the great inducement is the provision by the State of the means of transit. People who are well off in the world are not likely to emigrate as a rule, unless as capitalists they are attracted by the superior facilities and profits of the colonies. But there are always multitudes among the millions of Great Britain who are panting for an opportunity to settle in the colonies, and their choice is determined by the offer of the means of accomplishing a voyage for ever beyond their power unassisted.

When we turn to the statistics of arrivals and departures for the last five years, we regret to say that the past is by no means encouraging. From 1860 to 1864 inclusive the assisted immigrants number only 15,903. During the same time there arrived from Great Britain other immigrants to the number of 5255, but against these there were 3760 departures, leaving only 1495 as the actual gain to the colony. The arrivals by sea from other parts during the same time were 57,159, and the departures 56,679, leaving a balance in favour of the colony of 480. Our arrivals from China during the same period were 10,682. The departures were 4961. The total balance of arrivals over departures was therefore 23,599. Assuming that we have kept the 15,903 we paid for, and excluding the Chinese, the difference in our favour between arrivals and departures during five years is only 1975!

These statistics show how little we can hope for immigration by the mere attractions of the country. Not two thousand persons—that is

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

BATHURST.

Monday, 5 p.m.

THE police have captured the man who stuck up Mr. Bale, on the Carcoar Road last Wednesday. He was brought before the Police Court this morning, and was remanded for seven days.

GOULBURN.

Monday, 3 p.m.

At the Quarter Sessions, to-day, before Judge Meymott, only one case was tried, that of a man named Arnold, for arson at Tuena; he was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years.

TAMBAROORA.

Monday.

The Escort take the following quantities of gold:—From Tambaroora, 737 oz. 9 dwts. 12 grs.; Mudgee, 523 oz. 7 dwts. 5 grs.; Hargreaves, 405 oz. 4 dwts. 18 grs.

BRISBANE.

Monday, 6 p.m.

The advisability of subsidising a local company for the conveyance of the mails between Port Denison and Coepang, to meet the Dutch line of steamers from Singapore, has been mooted here.

The Wansfell cleared for Sydney to-day.

ROCKHAMPTON.

The Landsborough, from Liverpool, with Government immigrants, arrived in Keppel Bay on Saturday.

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 6 p.m.

The Victorian Ice Company declared a dividend of six per cent.

Flour stagnant. No transactions are likely to occur until prices are lower. Fine brands £22.

1600 bags of light Java crystals ex Stag changed hands at private rates.

A parcel of Adelaide wheat were placed at 9s. 6d. Maize 4s. 3d.

At auction 170 cases of tobacco were sold at 6½d. to 13d., in bond.

ARRIVED.—Blackbird (s.), from Sydney.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Monday evening.

ARRIVED.—Blackbird (s.), from Newcastle; Hero, from Otago.

DEPARTURES.—Callender, for Sydney; Sussex, for Newcastle.

The Wonga Wonga arrived on Sunday from Sydney, and the Barwon (s.), and Rangitoto (s.), sailed for Sydney on the same day.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 6 p.m.

The Parliament meets to-morrow. The Border Duties question is likely to be prominently brought forward.

Business is very quiet in anticipation of the arrival of the Mail. Buyers of wheat offer 8s. 3d., but no sales have been effected at that rate, holders asking more. There is no enquiry for flour. Good brands are quoted at from £19 to £20.

ARRIVED: Penola.

SAILED: Aldinga.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the City Council was held in the Town Hall, Wynyard-square, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Present—the Right Worshipful the Mayor, and Aldermen Speer, Oatley, Sutherland, Raphael, Renny, Broomfield, Sutton, Small, Carsher, Steel, Kippax, Butler, Bown, and Macintosh.

A letter was received by the Mayor from Alderman Hurley, stating that he had been called away to the country upon urgent business, hence his absence from the meeting.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORTS.

The undermentioned reports were brought up and received:—From the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, namely, for City works, £655 9s. 10d.; for water purposes, £503 12s. 11d.; for sewerage, £299 total, £1458 2s. 9d. From the same committee, recommending the acceptance of a tender for the removal of night soil from the pit on the Randwick Road. From the Improvement Committee, recommending the performance of the undermentioned works:—Cutting down a portion of Forbes-street; metalling a portion of Yurong-street; pitch-paving the gateways in New Pitt-street; metalling of Gloucester-street, from the bridge to Essex-lane; flagging a portion of George-street, near the Railway Bridge; and a portion of Gloucester-street; kerbing and guttering a portion of Darlinghurst Road, and Junction-street.

QUESTION.

Alderman RAPHAEL desired to know what progress had been made in regard to the erection of a Town Hall?

The MAYOR said he had summoned a committee to go into the matter, but there was not a quorum present, and therefore nothing was done. He intended to call another meeting in a short time and then he would lay the result of the meeting before the council.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter was read by the Town Clerk:—

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 6th May, 1865.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Robertson to inform you that, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 5th October last, his Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council have approved of the two allotments of land on the south side of Harrington-street, between George-street and Parker-street, being dedicated to market or other public purposes, under the 5th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

The Town Clerk, Sydney.

FINANCE.

Alderman OATLEY moved, "That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman SUTHERLAND, put, and carried.

THE CITY SEWERAGE.

Alderman CARAHER moved, "That the resolution of council of date 24th ultimo, ordering that a sewerage rate be levied for the year 1865, be rescinded." The alderman said his reason for bringing this motion before the council was, that the Rev. Dr. Lang, in his seat in Parliament, had succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a committee to go into this matter in accordance with the wish of the council, and as that gentleman had succeeded in effecting many things for the colony—the separation of Port Phillip on the one side, and Moreton Bay on the other, from this colony to wit—he (Mr. Caraher) had no doubt but that he would succeed in relieving the city from a portion of the debt on the city sewerage.

Alderman SMALL seconded the motion.

Alderman RAPHAEL did not believe there were ten people in the city who would object to pay the very small rate which the Council had at its previous meeting determined upon collecting, and which, in every sense, was fair, equitable, and just. He should certainly oppose the motion.

Alderman SMALL thought the Council had done wrong in deciding to collect a sewerage rate while the matter was before the Legislature, and it was on this ground that he opposed the motion at the previous meeting, and that he should support the motion for rescission. He was not opposed to the collection of a sewerage rate, because he considered the debt an honest one; but he thought the attempt to levy the rate at the present time was inopportune.

Alderman SUTTON should support the motion. He thought the Council had done a most ridiculous thing on a former occasion, in returning the money collected after receiving it.

Alderman BUTLER should oppose the motion because he feared that the Legislature had too much in hand to attend to the City Sewerage during the present session, and, in the meantime, he thought they ought to collect a rate.

Alderman MACINTOSH had never voted for the collection of a sewerage rate, and he never intended to. (Laughter.) He should support the motion.

Alderman OATLEY wished the Council would not make itself ridiculous by rescinding the resolution passed at the previous meeting of the Council. He had not heard any expression of disapproval of the rate on the part of the citizens, and there was no doubt but that there would have been some opposition expressed to it if the citizens thought it exorbitant.

Alderman BROOMFIELD, STEEL, and RENNY opposed the motion.

Alderman BOWN moved as an amendment, "That the consideration of this matter stand over for a month."

The amendment having been seconded, was put, and negatived by 9 to 4.

The original resolution was then put, and negatived by the same majority, the minority consisting of Aldermen Caraher, Small, Sutton, Bown, and Macintosh.

REPAIRS.

Alderman CARAHER moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 27th March, recommending on petition the performance of certain works at the road off Foat-street leading to Alger's, Botts', and Lamb's Wharfs, at a cost not exceeding £56, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman SMALL, put, and adopted.

SEWER IN BURTON-LANE.

Alderman SUTTON moved, "That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received this day, recommending that an additional sum of £158 be voted for the construction of a sewer in Burton-lane, and Burton and Palmer streets, be adopted."

Alderman BUTLER seconded the motion.

Alderman RENNY—with some observations on Alderman Sutton's inconsistency in opposing the collection of a sewerage rate and then on the same day asking the Council to vote money for the construction of a sewer,—moved as an amendment, "That the matter stand over for three months, until funds are collected to carry out the work."

Alderman RAPHAEL seconded the amendment, and contended that the work, though required, ought to stand over until some money was got in by the rate which the Council had determined upon collecting.

Alderman OATLEY said if voting against the original motion would punish Alderman Sutton, he should have much pleasure in opposing it, but seeing that the other aldermen of Fitzroy Ward had voted consistently, and that the work was imperatively required, he should support it.

Alderman MACINTOSH regarded the proposed work more as a matter of improvement than of sewerage, and he should support it.

Alderman RENNY expressed a desire to withdraw his amendment, but the withdrawal was opposed.

Alderman BUTLER explained that the work in question had been commenced, but the money voted had been found insufficient to finish it, and if some more was not voted, the money already expended would be practically thrown away, as the locality to be drained would not be reached at all. He, therefore, hoped the Council would agree to the motion.

Alderman SUTHERLAND said the Council had already expended about £8000 upon sewerage in Woolloomooloo, for which they were not receiving one penny of revenue, but for which the Council was paying to the extent of £800 a year as interest. He had stated this to expose the inconsistency of Alderman Sutton in opposing the collection of a sewerage rate. He should, however, support the motion, as the health of the citizens required that the work should be done.

Alderman SUTTON replied, and the motion was put and agreed to, the amendment having been negatived.

JOHNSON'S LANE.

Alderman SUTTON moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 27th March, recommending that Johnson's-lane, between Palmer and Crown streets, be formed, ballasted and guttering laid, at a cost not exceeding £50, be adopted."

Alderman BUTLER having seconded the motion, it was put and passed.

NIGHT-SOIL PIT.

Alderman OATLEY moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, recommending that the night-soil pit, Randwick Road, be covered in, by contract, be adopted."

Alderman SUTHERLAND seconded the motion, which was put and agreed to.

Alderman OATLEY moved, "That the report of the Finance Committee, recommending the acceptance of Messrs. Challinor and Dymant's tender for the contents of the night-soil pit, Randwick Road, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman SUTHERLAND, put, and passed.

HOLT-STREET, PYRMONT.

Alderman BROOMFIELD moved, "That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 10th ultimo, recommending, on petition, that Holt-street, Pyrmont, be formed, ballasted, and blinded by contract, be adopted."

Alderman SPEER having seconded the motion, it was put and passed.

CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWER.

Alderman KIPPAX moved, "That the Council do now resolve itself into committee, for the purpose of considering the tenders for the construction of a sewer between Riley and William streets."

The motion was seconded by Alderman STEEL, put, and agreed to.

There being no eligible tender, the matter was referred back to the City Engineer.

The Council rose at a few minutes past 4 o'clock.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this society was held last night, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Chippendale. The building was well filled. A hymn having been sung, and prayer having been offered by the Rev. George Martin, the Hon. George Allan, M.L.C., took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN expressed the gratification which he felt at seeing so large a number of persons present, and called on the Secretary,

The Rev. S. RABONE, who read the following report:—

The committee of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, in presenting another annual report to their subscribers and friends, desire to record their gratitude to the God of missions for the encouraging success which He has vouchsafed to the efforts made by the society's agents in heathen lands for the glory of the Divine Name and the salvation of immortal souls, and would recognise herein God's approval of the means used and the earnest of that predicted consummation when "the glory of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

The delay in forwarding the amounts of contributions from many circuits prevented the committee ascertaining the financial state of the society till within a day or two past. It is greatly to be regretted that in some circuits the anniversary services for the year 1864 have only just been held; and, still more so, that there are circuits in which no missionary services whatever have been held for the past year. It is earnestly hoped by your committee that this state of things will not be perpetuated, but that in future arrangements will be made by which the annual meetings for this society may be held in every circuit before the close of the year.

The expenditure of the year has been £16,312 4s. 10d.; the receipts from both colonial and mission districts, £8666 12s., leaving a balance to be granted by the parent society in London of £7445 12s. 10d.

Aware of the many and urgent appeals constantly being made to the parent society for the extension of their missionary operations in every part of the world, your committee feel deep regret that the balance to be drawn from the home funds should this year be larger than in any former year, and take the present opportunity of earnestly urging the friends of this society to increased effort and liberality, so that our annual charge on England being lessened we may be prepared in a few years to take upon ourselves the entire support of these missions.

Your committee regard it as due to the friends of this society to offer a few remarks in explanation of the large increase in the deficit of the past year. Referring to the published estimated income for 1864, it is seen that the sum of £4000 was put down as the amount of "oil proceeds." This sum in equal quantity been sent and a like price obtained for it as in the year preceding, this estimate would have been realised; instead of which, both in the quantity sent and in the price obtained, there was a large reduction; while out of this reduced amount nearly £200 has been repaid for an advance on the oil of the preceding year, over what it realised in London. So that instead of passing £4000 as "oil proceeds" to the credit of the society, only £1614 5s. 8d. appears, leaving a deficit on this item of "oil proceeds" of £2385 14s. 4d. If to this be added an increased expenditure on account of the John Wesley of about £600 for the year, it will be seen that the increase in the balance is more than accounted for.

The contributions from the colonial districts are, upon the whole, in advance of last year, as also are the contributions from New Zealand. Your committee are therefore satisfied that had the anniversary services been held, and the usual efforts made in all the circuits, a very encouraging financial result would have appeared.

Your committee have pleasure in reporting that an arrangement has been agreed upon by which the grants to the New Zealand Mission will be annually lessened by the amount of £900. The arrangement further provides that the grants shall cease entirely at the end of five years.

Before passing to other matters, your committee would record their deep sense of the liberality of the Rev. William Taylor, of California, for his handsome donation of £100 to the funds of this society.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has again added to the many obligations of our island missions. Advices have been received of the shipment in 55 cases of 5000 copies of the Tongan New Testament, and 1500 copies of the complete Bible in the Fijian language. During the year the sum of £203 18s. 2d. has been remitted to this society, being proceeds of Scriptures sold in the Friendly Islands and Fiji districts.

During the past year the society has been deprived of the valuable services of its clerical treasurer, the late Rev. J. A. Manton, who died September 9, 1864. Mr. Manton was a sincere friend of our missionaries, and always took a deep interest in the success of their labours.

CHINESE MISSION IN VICTORIA.

In reply to the request of the Australasian Conference to the home committee, that a young man might be sent from these colonies to China for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the language and manners of the Chinese, your committee have received the following communication:—"The proposal concerning the missionary for the Chinese shall be again taken into consideration after Mr. Piercy shall have arrived from Canton. Meantime, it is considered not improbable that the missionaries in Canton may in succession occupy Victoria as a health station, when it may be necessary for them to retire from Canton for a season."

The following report has been supplied by the Rev. W. Hill, chairman of Castlemaine and Sandhurst district:—

"During the past year the Chinese mission in this district has been at a stand for want of a suitable agent. The Catechist, Leong a Toe, sailed for Hongkong, in June last, taking with him six of his countrymen, who had been converted to God by his instrumentality. In a letter from Leong a Toe announcing the safe arrival of himself and Christian brethren in China, he bears pleasing testimony to the consistent lives and pious zeal of those Chinese converts who have from time to time returned home from the colony;—this is a fact that will delight all sincere lovers of Christian missions. The same letter records the painful intelligence that two of the converts who sailed with Leong a Toe very soon after their arrival were killed by the rebels. Since Leong a Toe left and the public service has been discontinued, it is pleasing to report, that several of the converts have on the Sabbath employed their time in going from tent to tent, and reading the Scriptures to their heathen countrymen. The mission is likely to resume operations. The agent to be employed as a catechist is James Ah Ling, who was converted to God in Daylesford, and baptised some time since by the superintendent of that circuit. He is an earnest and intelligent man, well versed in Chinese, and has a good knowledge of English." A grant of £150 is made to this mission for the present year.

MORAVIAN MISSION TO THE ABORIGINES.

Your committee have repeated the grant of £50 to this mission in the hope that the efforts now making for the spiritual good of the dark and wretched aborigines of this continent may be successful. The Secretary to the Victorian Association thus writes:—"Relying on the promises of support made by Christians in Victoria, the Moravian Brethren have sent out four more missionaries, who have, as you are aware, just arrived in the colony, and are about to establish new missions in Australia in connection with the parent Church. The places selected will most probably be one at Cooper's Creek, and the other at Queensland, or in the neighbourhood of Portland Bay, and we shall need all the help we can get to pay the expenses which must be incurred in establishing these missions."

NEW ZEALAND—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

New Zealand at present is an admitted difficulty, scarcely more so to the statesmen of the day than to those whose great purpose is the spiritual interest of its native population. During the year wars and rumours of wars have prevailed, and the inevitable consequences have followed, viz., "Confusion and every evil work." Your missionaries God has shielded from the rage and violence of murderous fanatics. They have been permitted to pursue their work though under many disadvantages, and sometimes in great peril. Still they have not laboured in vain. It is a cheering fact that a large Maori Church membership is returned for this, than was for the previous year, and an increased amount has been raised for the funds of the society. We invite attention to the circuit reports, soon to be printed, for full information of what has been done during the year.

NEW ZEALAND—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

In this district the strictly missionary work is circumscribed. The Maori population is small and scattered, and only ninety Maori Church members are returned. European settlements are being formed on every hand, and to these, in connection with the remaining natives, your missionaries are devoting their best energies. The Maories south of the Wanganui River are loyal, and still maintain the forms of Christian worship; while north of the river disaffection and rebellion prevail, and missionary operations are necessarily suspended. The services of Te Koti, the native assistant-missionary, are appreciated; he has been diligently and usefully employed in the work of the Lord throughout the year, and in proof of the value placed upon his services by his countrymen they have engaged to provide the sum of £100 a year for his support, and at this rate have supplied his wants for some time past.

In both north and south of New Zealand the English department of the work is in a flourishing state. In Auckland there has been a gracious work of God, and a good number have been added to the Church. In both districts chapel-building is being prosecuted with vigour, and in this, as in other respects, are they preparing as already reported to take upon themselves the entire financial responsibilities of their respective districts.

The request for four additional missionaries from the home committee for the Southern District has been kindly and promptly complied with. They have arrived and have entered upon their work.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS DISTRICT.

The state of the work of God in these islands continues to be most gratifying. The district schedule shows an increase in the number of Church members, which your missionaries state would have been considerably larger but for the unusually great mortality of the year. Many of the older members, the first fruits of the Gospel, are passing away, and it is encouraging to read from the circuit reports that in death, as in life, they are witnessing a good confession, testifying to the power and grace of the glorious Gospel, and blessing those by whom God sent that Gospel to them. Our missionary writes thus—"We have lost by death this year an unprecedented number of our old and tried people, eight or ten local preachers and leaders having died in the last quarter." Again there is this record—"In the happy deaths of our poor Tongans we see that the religion of Christ is no cunningly-devised fable, and while theorists and wordlings ask 'Why send missionaries to such a people?' we are reminded of the Apostle's triumphant conclusion, 'For whether we be beside ourselves, it is to God, or whether we be sober, it is for your cause.' In one such death as that of Emma Malubo, one of the first converts in the glorious revival of 1834, and almost ever since that time a leader of unblemished character and tireless zeal, missionary toil in Tonga has an abundant reward."

Your missionary, the Rev. John Clifton, after about three years of happy and successful labour in Tonga, has been obliged, through failing health, to leave. He and his family arrived in Sydney in December last, and though not likely at present to return again to the mission work, it is hoped that he may so regain his health as to take part in the work of God in these colonies.

For several years past a great and felt necessity of this mission has been a district institution for the training of native assistant-missionaries, the great hindrance to which has been the want of a missionary to take the charge of such an institution. Your committee are glad to report that the last conference appointed the Rev. J. E. Moulton to this important charge, and that Mr. and Mrs. Moulton left Sydney on the 3rd instant, on board the Queen for the Friendly Islands.

A missionary in the place of Mr. Clifton is greatly needed. It is hoped that one will be found by the time the Wesley takes her next trip.

The case of Uvea or Wallis's Island is again brought before your committee, and a letter similar in character to that published in the report of last year has been received from the natives of Uvea still remaining at Vavau. Your committee commiserate the case of the Uveans, and regret that at present they are unable to gratify their wishes.

SAMOA DISTRICT.

Your two missionaries in this group have through the year been successfully engaged in their great work. The returns shew an increase of nearly 100 church members, making upwards of 1100 now under their pastoral charge, with upwards of 5000 attendants on public worship. The missionaries urge most earnestly the appointment of at least one more missionary as essential to the carrying on of the work. One of them thus writes:—"God has abundantly blessed our labours here, and given us many proofs that we do not labour in vain; our people have endured many trials, but their love to us is unabated. Let me earnestly entreat the committee to send us help. Savaii has the first claim for a missionary. I really cannot long continue to do all the work of this large circuit and attend to an institution as well. I am now suffering from another attack of elephantiasis, so I do again beg the committee to consider our case. I cannot avoid discase if I am left alone; if I have help, then neither of us would incur any special danger." Your committee regard this as an urgent case, and trust they may be able during the next year to respond to the appeal.

FIJI DISTRICT.

The Divine blessing continues to crown the efforts of your agents in this exciting and interesting mission field. The ground is being gained. Still the powers of darkness have here a strong-hold. "The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty." Not one-half of the inhabitants of Fiji have yet heard the name of Jesus.

During the year the missionary staff of this district has been greatly weakened; within the space of six months three missionaries in broken health arrived in Sydney with their families from Fiji, viz., Messrs. Moore, Watertowne, and Dunn. The two former of these had been in Fiji about fourteen years, in which time they "had been in labours more abundant and in deaths oft." Mr. Dunn's affliction unfitted him for the work in the islands.

Early in December last Mr. and Mrs. Brooks proceeded to Fiji Mr. Brooks reports favourably of their health, and is buoyant in prospect of spending some years in the service of God in this mission.

By the Wesley, which left Sydney a fortnight since, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, with four of their children, returned to the scene of their former toils and triumphs. Brother Moore had no rest in his spirit when he found that only one missionary could be found for Fiji, and so at great personal and domestic sacrifice, with the devotion and zeal of an Apostle, he, and his no less devoted wife, have returned to Fiji. Mr. and Mrs. Rooney accompanied them, of whom we hope that a long and happy career of missionary life is before them.

The latest intelligence from Fiji would justify the hope that the general war of some time past expected, will be averted. Opposing parties have exchanged civilities. The influence of H. B. M. Consul, Captain Jones, is for good. We hope to hear of an established peace between the Tongans and Fijians, and that the reign of the Prince of Peace will be universal throughout the group.

The following is a general summary of the stations occupied by this society:—Number of chapels, 665; number of other preaching places, 321; missionaries and assistant missionaries, 89; catechists, 453; day school teachers, 1761; Sabbath school teachers, 2497; local preachers, 1456; class leaders, 2368; full and accredited church members, 24,951; on trial for church membership, 5359; Sabbath schools, 1076; Sabbath scholars, 43,862; day schools, 1163; day school scholars, 42,134; attendants on public worship, 103,099. There are two printing establishments.

In conclusion: While in the events of the year there has been enough to try the faith and patience of those immediately engaged in the work, and to give your committee a deep sense of responsibility in the management, yet in the review there is seen abundant cause to thank God and take courage. "The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad." And the best of all is, God is still with us—with us to bless us in our work, and with us to open the way for the extension of that work to the regions beyond. Tens of thousands are willing and waiting to welcome your missionaries. Those now in the field cannot reach them; they are too few in number for the work already in hand; their hearts sink within them as they behold the multitudes, as sheep having no shepherd, and hear their cry for help, which help they cannot give. In turn, your missionaries look to us—to us to the Wesleyan Church and people of Australia, and implore the needed help. Shall they do so in vain? Can we forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain? Can we plead ignorance of their state and danger, or shut up our bowels of compassion against them? This be far from us. Then let each ponder the question—in what way and to what extent can I best help this cause of God and man? Let mighty prayer be offered to God without ceasing on this behalf. Your missionaries ask your prayers; their parting request have been, "Brethren, pray for us that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified, even as it is with you." "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth labourers into His harvest." Let the gold and the silver be consecrated to this holy work. Let individual and united effort be brought to bear upon it. Let every minister and member of the Church of God feel that they have a personal interest in this work, and when each and all shall discharge their duty thereto, "then shall the earth yield her increase, and God, even our own God, shall bless us. God shall bless us, and all the ends of the earth shall fear Him."

The SECRETARY also read the following:—

GENERAL TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT in account with the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, for the year ending 31st December, 1864.

To RECEIPTS.

New South Wales Auxiliary, omitted in 1863	£76	17 4
Sydney District Auxiliary	1,159	19 8
Bathurst ditto ditto	417	11 5
Maitland ditto ditto	48	4 1
Goulburn ditto ditto	180	11 0
Queensland ditto ditto	102	15 6
Melbourne ditto ditto	948	10 2
Geelong and Ballarat ditto ditto	755	16 0
Castlemaine and Sandhurst ditto ditto	340	12 6
South Australia ditto ditto	1,030	10 6
Tasmania ditto ditto	613	19 1
Mission Districts—Auckland District Auxiliary	428	15 9
Wellington ditto ditto	268	18 5
Friendly Islands ditto ditto	503	13 11
Samoa ditto ditto	211	19 2
Fiji ditto ditto	165	11 10
Proceeds of *Mission* Oil—Friendly Islands	731	0 0
Fiji Islands	883	5 8
	8,866	12 0
Balance paid by missionary committee in London	7,445	12 10
	£16,312	4 10

By PAYMENTS.

Auckland district	£2,989	19 7
Wellington ditto	1,205	5 8
Friendly Islands ditto	2,216	16 6
Samoa ditto	531	18 5
Fiji ditto	4,954	4 11
"John Wesley" account	2,382	17 6
General mission account, including printing, stationery, postage, shipping and travelling expenses, salaries, rent, &c., &c.	766	16 7
Returned missionaries in the colonies, and children's allowances of ditto	602	9
Chinese Mission in Victoria	66	13
Moravian Aboriginal ditto in Victoria	50	0 0
Interest and exchange account	348	12 7
Grant to Mr. Eberezer Taylor	60	0 0
Expenses of missionary candidate at Newington £100 9 3		
Less by donation Mr. J. Wearne 10 0 0	90	9 9
	£16,312	4 10

We certify that we have carefully examined the several entries both on the debit and credit sides of the above account current, together with the vouchers and other documents in support thereof, and found the same correct and satisfactory.

EDWARD DAWSON,
JAMES VICKERY, } Auditors.

Sydney, May 5th, 1865.

The Rev. JAMES WATKIN moved the first resolution. The evident interest shown in this matter was calculated to inspire even the timid with boldness; and he hoped that the enthusiasm on behalf of missions now displayed would continue to increase. We should not continue an incubus upon the old country, but should support the missions without being dependent on the parent committee for pecuniary assistance. The resolution he had to move was to this effect—"That the report now read be adopted, and printed. That the successes of Wesleyan and other Christian missions among the islands of the seas must be regarded as an evidence that the missionary cause possesses the Divine presence and approval; as a proof of the undecaying power of the gospel of Jesus Christ to uplift the most degraded tribes of the human race, and as an imperative call for intense and devout thanksgiving and praise from the Christian Church." He was sure that the Chairman and the audience would acknowledge that they had never listened to a better report. The resolution spoke of success, and truly we had not been engaged in a bootless enterprise. There had been, there was, and there would continue to be success. Many of the pioneers of missionary work had passed away, but they were now in heaven realising a great part of their reward by welcoming many whom they had been instrumental in turning from dumb idols to serve the living God. We were not bigots, but we rejoiced in the prosperity of other denominations, and gladly recognised that the success of one section of the Church was the success of the whole. He sympathised with the resolution in that respect. All the good that had been done had been done by God; He was the seed, the sunshine, and the increase, and we emphatically said, "To God be all the praise." Much remained yet to be done, and the change in the moral aspect of the world afforded encouragement for the future. The resolution also spoke of the undecaying power of the Gospel of Christ to uplift the most degraded tribes. The New Zealand missions were flung in their face, but had there not been apostacies in all stages of the world's history and progress? Many New Zealanders had gone to heaven, many were still on the way, and there would yet be a revulsion in the present defection of those haughty islanders.

The Rev. W. CUSWORTH seconded the resolution. It spoke of the undecaying power of the Gospel to accomplish the very thing that we had set our hearts upon to do. Now was that true, and did we as honest men believe it? Regarding the aspect of ecclesiastical affairs, there seemed to be some doubt on the matter, and the result was a smaller and a feebler belief in the efficacy of Christian missions. The heathenism at home existed by moral choice, but the heathenism abroad was the result of moral necessity, and the circumstance of vice being prevalent in civilised communities should not paralyse efforts to carry the Gospel to the heathen. Grecian learning and Roman law never uplifted a man, their arts could never make a bad man good, or a miserable man happy. Intellectual culture was not to be undervalued, but there was a danger of the Gospel being subordinated to mere educational training. Nothing, however, could overthrow the Gospel, because God smiled upon it. It would ever continue mighty, not because it contained God's truth, but it contained God himself. All human effort was dependent upon Divine blessing for success, and we were not entitled to estimate future achievements by past results. It was of no use our merely expressing sympathy with the brethren, but we should resolve to act worthily, and then the God of our fathers will be our God and bless us.

Mr. W. LOVE, J.P., supported the resolution, and said that he felt deeply ashamed that we had been obliged to have recourse to the parent society to supplement the deficiency of over £7000, for he felt assured that if proper means were used the whole amount required could be easily raised.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously agreed to.

The Rev. J. H. FLETCHER moved the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That the social condition of New Zealand as well as the moral destitution of numerous sections of Polynesia are such as should engage our deepest sympathy and concern, and that this meeting, believing that the missionary spirit underlies the organisation and is still essential to the vitality of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, pledges itself to a more liberal and vigorous activity to sustain and to extend the missionary enterprise." The resolution was calculated to bring us out; and he hoped the collection would at least be commensurate with the applause. Many thought that mission churches ought to be self-supporting, and that the requirements of the work exacted too much from home resources. There was a time when America and Australia had been assisted as mission churches, and it was both foolish and mischievous to attempt to set home and foreign missions at variance, for they were inseparable, and mutually aided one another. It was not a matter of surprise that five years of war had demoralised the New Zealanders, and had led some of those misguided people to commit the most revolting atrocities. The financial expenditure of the noble mission district of Tonga had been almost entirely borne by the Tongans themselves; and he firmly believed that it was a wise principle to instruct Churches in the duty of sustaining their own agencies, and of carrying the Gospel to others beyond them. The embarrassments of the Fiji mission were the embarrassments of success. We should not forget that our mission districts had been not only reproductive of money, but they had also been reproductive of what money could not buy—of men. The mission-field had been the finest training school our ministers had had, and he was sure the meeting would determine to support and extend them. It might be well to consider what had been the cost of the foreign missions. There were 109,000 attendants on public worship in connection with Wesleyan Methodist Churches, who, at a shilling each for the year, would about make up the mission contributions from the Australian districts. Should we resolve to continue to sustain these missions at the munificent rate of a penny a month, or a farthing per week? Let us consider the magnanimity of our forefathers, and emulate their liberality and zeal.

The Rev. W. KELYNACK seconded the resolution. Christian missions had reached a position of distinguished renown, and had built up memorials of wide-spread success. They had contributed much to commerce, to civilization, and to science. But these were not their crowning glory. Their highest acclamations must be sought in the realm of the spiritual and their highest efficacy in the Divine energy. The Bible had been brought into contact with human need under circumstances of deepest ignorance and densest idolatry, but wherever it had gone it had prevailed. Every land that had heard the tidings of the blessed Book had confessed its supremacy, and every tribe that had heard its evangel had felt its power; the savage and the sage alike united to extol the virtue and proclaim the praise of the grand old Book. Every Church had its heroes, and every mission had its glory;—had combined a veteran's valour with a martyr's impotence. The speciality and grandeur of the results achieved in comparison with the means employed, afforded another proof of the Divinity of Christian missions. The Christian converts had remained firm, pure, and unsubdued. The ever-widening circle of missionary triumph afforded further proof of their efficacy and of the divinity of the Bible. The tide of evangelical enterprise and success had spread itself from the Equator to the poles. France, Italy, Turkey, and Russia—all were now accessible, and already gleamed with the flash of harvest. The same was true of Africa, Asia, America, and the Isles of the Pacific. The mission cause asked our sympathies, and claimed our support; and he trusted that it would be found that we had linked to it our love, our means, our importunings before the Throne; and then, with a heart brimful of love, they might well give utterance to the prayer, "Thy kingdom come."

Mr. JOHN CALDWELL, M.L.A., supported the resolution. Every lover of his race must rejoice at the gratifying success which had attended the Chinese mission in Victoria. He trusted that God would bless the converts who returned to their native land, as well as those who remained, and that they might be made eminently useful. He also rejoiced at the establishment of the Moravian mission to the aborigines. He wished likewise to call attention to the cry which came to us from Samoa. Should we hear that cry in vain? He trusted that by the help of God we would exercise self-denial and even give of our penury to send additional missionaries to that sphere of labour.

The resolution was put and passed as before; and a collection was made at this stage of the proceedings.

The Rev. WILLIAM SLATYER moved the third resolution—"That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby presented to the general and executive committee, the general treasurers, the general secretary, and the auditors for the valuable services they have rendered to the society in the direction and management of its affairs—to the parent committee in London, for their liberality in making yearly grants to this society, and in defraying other expenditure on its behalf—to those gentlemen who have incurred personal liabilities in the arrangements necessary to meet the society's financial requirements—to the treasurers and secretaries of the auxiliary and branch societies, and to the collectors and contributors to the funds of the society."

The Rev. G. MARTIN seconded the resolution, and it was also unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of the Rev. JAMES BICKFORD, seconded by Mr. J. MURPHY, J.P., a vote of thanks was enthusiastically given to the Chairman; and, after the doxology had been sung, the meeting separated, at about a quarter past ten o'clock.

NOVEL SPORT.—Saturday's *Western Examiner* says:—A gentleman owning a large station on the Lachlan has invited a number of his friends to join him in a few days' sport on the station. It appears that the run swarms with wild horses, which it is absolutely necessary to destroy. It is found that not only is pure breeding severely affected by these animals roaming about the country, but that the tame horses upon the station, when once among these mobs, become awfully wild themselves and impossible to get into the yard. Under these circumstances, a general turn out is to take place, and a grand "battue" to be commenced. The sport is a novel one for the colony, and no doubt will prove exciting to those who enjoy bush hunting.

TASMANIA.—We have papers to the 4th instant. The *H. T. Advertiser* of the 2nd instant, publishes the following return of the Quarter's revenue:—As compared with the first quarter of 1864, there is an increase on almost every head of revenue. The Customs revenue shows an increase on every item except spirits, which exhibit a trifling decrease of £791 17s. The Customs' revenue for the March quarter of last year was £32,466 15s. 5d., and for the quarter ended on the 31st March in this year, £34,338 12s. The only noticeable decrease under the head of Inland Revenue is in the items of stamps, £164 12s. 5d., and probate fees £318 18s. 4d. Rural police rates, carriage licenses, publicans' licenses, all exhibit an increase. The total quarter's revenue is stated at £50,214 16s. as compared with £46,584 2s. 9d. for the corresponding period of 1864; net increase, £3530 13s. 3d. Under the head of Special Receipts arising from lighthouse, wharfage, and harbour dues, &c., debentures, repayments, miscellaneous, &c., £67,005 have been received during the quarter.

An interesting discovery has been made in the registers of the parish of Sainte Croix, in Lyons, of an act of marriage bearing date 1655, and witnessed by Moliere, his brother-in-law Bejard, and other members of the same company of comedians. In the body of the entry the name of the great dramatist is written Jean Baptiste Poqueley, instead of Poquelin, as in the signature.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice WISE.

LANG V. FAIRFAX AND ANOTHER.

This was an action for libel brought by the Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D., against Messrs. John Fairfax and James Reading Fairfax, proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. The damages were laid at £5000.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Isaacs appeared for the defendants. The plaintiff was not represented by counsel.

On the case being called,

Dr. LANG applied for a postponement of the trial till Wednesday next. He had received, on Saturday last, an item of information which would be of some importance to him in conducting the case, but which he had not been able to make use of until this morning, Saturday having been a general holiday on account of the Races.

Mr. ISAACS felt bound to oppose the application, at all events until the Court was informed as to the nature of the information obtained by the rev. plaintiff.

Dr. LANG then produced the following affidavit, which his Honor directed to be read.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Between
John Dunmore Lang, plaintiff,
and
John Fairfax and James Reading Fairfax, defendants.

On this eighth day of *May*, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, John Dunmore Lang, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, the above-named plaintiff, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows:—

1. From the issuing of the summons by which this action was commenced, up to Saturday last, I intended to appear in person and conduct the trial of this cause on my own behalf, and instructed my attorney to that effect.
2. On Saturday morning last I obtained certain

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.
AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, PARRAMATTA DOMAIN,
May 11th and 12th, 1865.

Excursion Tickets, at a Single Fare for the double journey, will be issued from all Stations to Parramatta on the above days, available for the day of issue only.

Ordinary Trains leaving Sydney between 12 noon and 6 p.m. will call at the Society's Grounds to pick up and set down passengers.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works—Railway Department, Sydney, May 8th, 1865.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 18th April, 1865.

LAND SALES.—In pursuance of the provisions of "The Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," I, the Minister for Lands, do hereby notify that the following lots of land will be offered for sale, by public auction, at the undermentioned places, at 11 o'clock on the days specified, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. (Deposit 25 per cent.)

JOHN ROBERTSON.

GLEN INNES (at the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, 31st MAY.—COUNTRY LOT. County of Gough. Parish of Stonehenge: 200 acres about 1 mile southerly from P. H. Henderson's 106 acres, on the Rocky Ponds, portion 90. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Gough. Parish of Glen Innes: 14 lots (3 to 8 acres) at Glen Innes, portions 53 to 55, 59, 60, 68, 69, 76, 79 to 81, 84, 85, 87; 23 lots (1 acre 2 roods, 20 perches to 6 acres) at Glen Innes, allotments 5 to 7 and 10 to 12 of section 62, 1 to 5 and 9 to 20 of section 63. (Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS County of Gough. Parish of Glen Innes: 14 lots (2 roods each) in the town of Glen Innes, allotments 11 to 13 of section 12, 12 to 19 of section 17, 8 to 11 of section 24. (Upset price, £8 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 68.

[Re-published in consequence of the Sale having been erroneously advertised to take place on the 31st day of April.]

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st April, 1865.

CONTRIBUTION UNDER SCAB IN SHEEP ACT.—Owners of sheep, liable to payment of Contribution under the 36th clause of the "Scab in Sheep Act of 1863," are reminded that the contribution for the year 1865 must be paid on or before the 31st of May next.

Persons required to make payments under the Act must state to what Clerk of Petty Sessions the returns, under the 37th clause, have been sent.

T. W. SMART.

UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital ..... £500,000.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Edward Flood, Esq., Chairman.
J. B. Rundle, Esq. | John Binney, Esq.
Merits Baar, Esq. | E. C. Weekes, Esq.
W. D. Stewart, Esq.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. Donaldson, Lambert, and Co.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the agencies.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C.
MARINE BRANCH—5, Royal Exchange Avenue.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.

E. and W. PAUL, 80, York-street.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
CAPITALS.
Fire—£1,000,000. | Life—£100,000.
With powers to increase.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Frazer, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | SURVEYOR.
F. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent for N. S. Wales.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia. Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Resident Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
James Byrnes, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
Henry Prince, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 29, Gresham-street.

Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.

Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required. C. M. SMITH, Manager.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE—5, GEORGE-STREET, EDINBURGH.
SYDNEY BRANCH—325, George-street.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
R. Jones, Esq., Chairman.
F. H. Dangar, Esq. | Thomas Skinner, Esq.
John Binny, Esq.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Company's Business Year will close on 25th May next, and persons proposing to effect assurances are invited to lodge their proposals on or before that date, so that they may secure the advantage of one year's additional bonus over late entrants at the Fourth Division of Profits, in 1869.

WILLIAM RAE, Agent and Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Suburban BRANCHES of this bank are OPEN THIS DAY.

At BALMAIN.—Next door to the School of Arts, Darling-street.

NEWTOWN.—At Mr. Martin Gibbons' new building, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown Road.

By order of the Board,
(Signed) ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 8th May, 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—A BRANCH of this Bank has been established at WENTWORTH, Darling River, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney 23rd November, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this institution has been OPENED TO-DAY at DUBBO, for the transaction of all usual banking business, under the conduct of Mr. James Holmes.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, February 13th

£4000 New Zealand Government 8 per cents.
£3000 New South Wales Government 5 ditto
£2500 City of Sydney 6 ditto
£6000 Local Companies 7 ditto
Bank, Steam, Insurance, and Mining Shares bought and sold at current market rates.
LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 126, Pitt-street.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, within three minutes' walk of Post Office.—Mrs. SHACKLES, Elizabeth-street, next to the NORTH AUSTRALIAN Office, Brisbane. Ladies and gentlemen provided with sitting and bed rooms.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the half-year ended 31st March last, declared this day, will be payable at the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, on and after FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 26th April, 1865.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.—Messrs. HIRIOT, FULLARTON, and CO. have been appointed AGENTS for the New Zealand Insurance Company in ADELAIDE, in the room of Messrs. Von der Heyde and Co., resigned.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE P. PIERCE, Manager.
April 29, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Liverpool Underwriters' Association in their letter appointing the undersigned to act as their agents at this port, add, "It is presumed that the assured, or their representatives, will readily avail themselves of the assistance of an agent who is appointed by the underwriters, acts in their behalf, and whose co-operation will facilitate the settlement of loss or average with them."

SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—DURHAM and IRWIN.

The undersigned begs to notify that, having purchased the interest of the late CHARLES C. DURHAM (his former partner in the above firm), he will liquidate all debts due by the late firm, and receive all debts due to the same.

JOHN EDWARD IRWIN.

Referring to the above advertisement, I have THIS DAY, admitted Mr. JOHN ANDREW TURNER, of West Maitland, as my Partner in the business, which will henceforward be carried on under the style and title of IRWIN and TURNER, Wool Brokers and General Commission Agents.

JOHN EDWARD IRWIN.

Sydney, 1st May, 1865.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ASHDOWN and CO.—NOTICE.—The business in the above estate will be conducted as heretofore by Mr. GORDON, under the supervision of John Piper Mackenzie, Official Assignee.

Sydney, 6th May, 1865.

IN the Assigned Estate of JACOB GOULSTON, Clothier, of Pitt-street.—All CLAIMS against the above estate to be sent in without delay to Mr. ROBERT GRAY, Wynyard-street, that a final dividend may be declared.

ROBERT GRAY, } Trustees.
H. W. COHEN, }

IN THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH GOULSTON, Boot and Shoe Dealer, Maitland and Morpeth.—Cash offers will be received till noon, on May 13th, for the Book Debts due to this estate.

E. VICKERY, Trade Assignee.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Official Assignee.
May 8, 1865.

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. JOHN MILLER, Wine Merchant.—Offers will be received up to noon, on 15th May, for the Purchase of the STOCK-IN-TRADE in this estate, consisting of Wines, Spirits, Ale, Beer, &c., as per Stock List at the office of the undersigned, 311, George-street, where order to examine the stock can be obtained.

Terms, cash.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Official Assignee.

I BEG to return my grateful thanks to Dr. ROBERTS, Mr. and Mrs. RICHARDSON, Mrs. WANT, and any others who so kindly assisted me when disabled through a severe accident, and to express my hope that it may be returned to them tenfold.

JANE FOSTER, 128, Pitt-street.

IT IS REQUESTED that all CLAIMS against the estate of the late JANE ELIZABETH WOOD be at once sent in under cover to Mr. T. H. Johnson, care of Messrs. Garner and Robberds, Solicitors, George-street.

T. H. JOHNSON.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—This to certify that I will not pay any debts contracted after this date without my written authority. WILLIAM JOSEPH PIKE. Eastern Creek, May 8th, 1865.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by my wife, ANN HOLDEN, maiden name Ann O'Neil, in any form, after this date. WILLIAM HOLDEN, Yurong-street.
Sydney, May 8th, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. NORDEN, 169, South Head Road, has REMOVED to 615, George-street, opposite the Woolpack, Haymarket, where he intends to Purchase all kinds of Left-off Clothing. The utmost value given.

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.—W. H. BEECH, jun., Chimney Sweep, 239, Macquarie-street North, opposite the Infirmary, Sydney, successor to W. Beech, late of Pitt-street, who has gone to England. All orders by post or otherwise strictly attended to. N.B.—No connection with any other in the business.

BALMAIN.—HENRY CATT, Carpenter, &c., Read's Wharf, Adolphus-street. Estimates given for building and general repairs. Jobbing punctually attended to.

CHARLES RUDD and CO., Hosiers and Outfitters, 454, George-street, five doors north of Market-street.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, New GALLERY of PHOTOGRAPHY, constructed on entirely new principles.

Cartes de Visite at reduced prices. Photographers to his Excellency the Governor and Lady Young.
392, George-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

L. M. HARRISON (late R. Forbes), Stock and Station Agent, 78, King-street, Sydney.

MEDICAL ADVICE.—Dr. HARRIS can be consulted at his Dispensary, 105, Parramatta-st., 10 till 1.

MANLY BEACH.—Margate House, near Pier Hotel. Elegantly furnished apartments, board and residence.

TO BUILDERS and MASONS.—TENDERS are required for Repairs to Residence at Neutral Bay, North Shore, on or before the 13th May. Mr. Harold Brees, Architect, Mort's-passage.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a Gothic COTTAGE on the Edgecliff Road. Plans and specification may be seen at Mr. HILLY'S office, Pitt-street.

MUNICIPALITY OF DARLINGTON.—To CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at the Council Chambers, until 7 p.m. on THURSDAY next, 11th, for forming and ballasting Rose-street. Plans and specifications may be seen every evening, from half-past 7 until 9. GEORGE PILE, junior, Council Clerk.

TO ENGINEERS and BOILER-MAKERS.—TENDERS will be received until THURSDAY, 11th instant, for repairing two old Boilers and for the construction of two new Boilers; also, for repairs of Engines. Full particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. WARDROP, Engineer, Mort's Dry Dock; or JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

O'NEILL'S SUGAR-COATED ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, a sure cure for all diseases of the liver and stomach, are quite free from mercury, and possess all the active properties of a pill without the nauseous taste. In bottles, 1s and 2s each. E. H. O'NEILL, chemist, corner of Pitt and King streets. Post, 1s 2d and 2s 4d.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—IN CHANCERY.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the statements of the defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that they had been sworn to. Eminent hospital physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See TIMES, July 13, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.—The safest and best remedy is that marvellous one known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (Ex-Army Medical Staff), and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, pharmaceutical chemist, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and the numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this medicine as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or leaving any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses.

None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the wrapper.

*** Beware of counterfeits sold under the same name.

Wholesale agents for Sydney—Messrs. M. A. WORMS and CO., 21, Wynyard-lane.

GRANULES AND SYRUP OF HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA, of J. LEPINE.—According to the official report of the Academy of Medicine, Paris; according to the experience of the profession in the East Indies, and in other countries, this new drug is a most successful remedy for the diseases of the most serious nature, as lepra, elephantiasis, syphilis, scrofula, rheumatism, &c., &c. The Academical report has widened its original sphere of action, which in the Indies was confined to the skin.

Several distinguished authorities on skin diseases, as Cazenave, Devergie, Hillairet, physicians to St. Louis Hospital, have used it successfully for European skin diseases, as rebellious eczemar, psoriatis, impetigo, herpes, &c., also for syphilitic and rheumatic affections.

Sold in Paris by M. LABELONYE, chemist, 19, Rue Bourbon Villeneuve; in Sydney, by J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the most gentle yet most effective aperient, and therefore better calculated for a family medicine than any other drug. They always set the stomach right, rouse the liver, stimulate the kidneys, and thoroughly cleanse the whole system. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists'.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Painless adaptation of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palate, without springs, wires, or fastenings. Dr. J. EMANUEL, Doctor of Dental Surgery, No. 178, corner of Pitt and King streets, Dental diploma dated 1838. From one to a complete set made and permanently fixed in two days, avoiding delay and expense to those who reside in the country. A set will last a lifetime. Extraction of sound stumps not required. Decayed teeth stopped with Dr. E.'s own gold cement; it never shrinks or changes colour. Charges in accordance with persons circumstances. Teeth extracted, cleansed from tartar. Children's teeth regulated. Instantaneous relief for toothache, sold in bottles with directions for use, No. 178, corner of Pitt and King streets, opposite Mr. Toogood's Hotel.

NEW DISCOVERY.—Toothache cured in one moment by Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street, opposite the European Assurance and Sydney Assurance Offices. Artificial Teeth supplied, from a single tooth to a full set. Charges moderate. Teeth extracted without pain. Advice gratis.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 90, Bathurst-st.

SHAW'S Rheumatic. It never fails. In bottles, 2s, 6d. T. SHAW, chemist, 70, King-street West.

DR ROBERTS' Celebrated OINTMENT, called THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, scalds, scorbutic eruptions, burns, sore and inflamed eyes, &c. Sold in pots, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 11s, and 22s each.

Also his Pilulæ Antiscrophulæ, confirmed by sixty years' experience to be one of the best alterative medicines ever offered to the public. They form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 22s each.—Sold wholesale by the proprietors, BEACH and BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorsetshire; by the London houses, and retail by all respectable medicine vendors in the colonies.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.
Established in 1832.
The only genuine preparation for the permanent cure of
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
It has cured the most dangerous and confirmed cases of

Old sores	Abscesses
Boils	Ulcers
Tumours	Pimples

Scrofula, or King's Evil.
It entirely eradicates mercury from the system, and is the only medicine to be relied on in cases of
Salt Rheum
Ringworm Tetter
Scurvy Rheumatism Neuralgia
Venereal and Mercurial Diseases, General Debility
Loss of Appetite Languor Dizziness
Liver Complaint Billiousness
Throat Diseases, &c.
Guaranteed to be the most powerful and purest preparation of
GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA
that is put up for sale.

It is the very best, and in fact the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of mercury.

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of mineral, mercurial, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

Put up in large quart bottles, and for sale by all leading druggists.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,
the great cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.

For many years these Pills have been used in daily practice, always with the best results, and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest, and best vegetable extracts and balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost; and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long-standing and difficult diseases, when other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Headache, Dropsy, Piles, and as a Dinner Pill, they are unrivalled.

They also act in harmony with that great blood purifier, Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

Put up in glass bottles, price 1s. 6d. For sale by all leading druggists.

J. and E. ROW, sole agents, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

A YER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
is a certain cure
for
Coughs, Colds, and Influenza.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
affords immediate
relief
to those suffering from
Asthma and Bronchitis.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
is a sure remedy
for
Croup and Whooping Cough.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
is recommended with confidence
as a
safe and reliable antidote
for all diseases
of the
Throat and Lungs,
and to
Consumptive Patients
it has proved an
INVALUABLE MEDICINE.

A Trial of
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
will satisfy the
Invalid
that the above are
Facts.

For sale by all druggists, and by
Mr. POWELL, Berrima | Mr. H. TOZER, Port Macquarie
TURE, Parramatta | Mr. S. BARCLAY, Twofold Bay.
DEAN, Windsor
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, wholesale agent, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ART UNION.—To be disposed of by Art Union, a valuable collection of OIL and WATER PAINTINGS by various English artists. On view at Mr. J. PRESCOTT'S, Hunter River Inn, Sussex-street. The above is a chance to lovers of Fine Arts. All prizes and no blanks. The above will close in a few days.

P. M'DONALD.

GO WHERE YOU WILL—if you want to save 25 per cent. in making purchases in Toys, Dolls, Fancy Goods, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, and an endless variety of other articles, you have to come to the London and Paris Fancy Bazaar, George-street, opposite the Markets.

CHINESE CRACKERS cheaper than in any other house. LEMAIRE'S, George-st., opposite Markets.

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500 GENTS' Inverness Capes and Overcoats, from 18s 6d. R. BUCK, 796, George-street South.

JUST OPENED, several cases of the latest style in HATS. R. BUCK, 796, George-street South.

BAKER'S CART, second-hand and cheap, for SALE. Also, Broughams, &c. E. J. LILLY, Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE.—A six horse power Horizontal STEAM ENGINE, in good order; also, a Hall's PULVERIZER. Apply to JOHN BAASS, 32, Hunter-street, or to JONES and Co., Pyrmont Bone Mills.

BONE DUST. BONE DUST. BONE DUST.—The best sample in the market to be had at Messrs. Jones and Co.'s Wharf, Pyrmont. Price, £5 10s. per ton, without bags, or £6 5s. including bags. Apply either at the Wharf, or to Mr. BAAS, at Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

BONES. BONES. BONES.—Highest price given for fresh Bones, delivered at JONES and CO.'S Wharf at Pyrmont, near the Bridge.

ORANGE TREES.—2000 Orange Trees, one and two years old, for SALE, at one shilling and eighteenpence apiece. Subiaco, Parramatta. For particulars apply to Mr. G. DE MILHAU, Wine Merchant, 52, Market-street, Sydney.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON RIDGING, Guttering, Piping, Galvanized Screws, Nails, and Bolts; cheapest in the colony. Sheet Lead cut to sizes. CREASE'S, Plumber, 719, George-st., opp. Christ Church.

GALVANIZED Iron, plain and corrugated; galvanized iron tubing. R. WYNNE'S Stores, New Pitt-st.

GALVANIZED Iron Guttering, down pipe, &c., at reduced prices. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

BLASTING Powder, best quality; Patent Tape Fuse. R. WYNNE'S Stores, New Pitt-street.

FLOWER-POTS, all sizes, in any quantity, at F. BALDOCK'S Pottery Works, George-st., Redfern.

600,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Shingles, W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

300,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, Clear Pine. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK GIRDERS, Dray poles, Shafts, Posts, Rails, and Palings. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON; ridging, guttering, piping, galvanized screws, nails, and bolts at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw-mills, Erskine-street; Branch Yard, Parramatta-street.

2500 DOORS, Glazed Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, Skirtings, &c., on hand and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH.

700,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, and American TIMBER. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD, Pine and Cedar, on hand, and cut to order. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-st.

BEST Newcastle Coals, Firewood, Breeze, and Charcoal, at R. NOTT'S Depot, 634, Brickfield-hill.

FOR SALE, the CARGO of Waratah COALS, 720 tons ex City of Newcastle. R. TOWNS and CO.

THE WARATAH COAL COMPANY are now prepared to Load Vessels at their own sheets near Bullock Island, with the promptest dispatch, and without any of the detention unavoidable at the Government cranes.

GEORGE SPAIGHT, Secretary.
Mort's-buildings, 25th March.

COAL, Wood, Breeze, Charcoal, Ironbark Posts and Rails, 5, 6, and 7 feet Palings, Shingles and Laths. All orders faithfully and punctually executed. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

SHINGLES, Shingles.—Best Lake Macquarie Forest Oak. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Coal Depot.

BANKS MEADOW, BOTANY.—The LANDS advertised on Wednesday, the 3rd, for sale by auction, are offered for PRIVATE SALE, by

MORT and CO.

FOR PRIVATE SALE (in consequence of the death of one of the partners), that valuable PASTORAL PROPERTY, known as EMERALD DOWNS, comprising six blocks of first-class grazing country, situated on the Nogoa River, Retreat, and Teresa Creeks. Estimated capability, 45,000 sheep.

With the above will be sold
9250 mixed sheep, more or less
200 cattle, ditto
19 horses.

For further particulars, apply to ROBERT BARBAKER, Emerald Downs, via Marlborough.

QUEENSLAND.—FOR SALE, an old-established Wine, Spirit, and Grocery Business.—The above has been carried on by the proprietor for the past ten years. For any further particulars apply to the Proprietor, at Messrs Palser and Cowlishaw's, Market House, George-street.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, the undermentioned first-class Cattle Stations:—

MONDURAN, on the Kolan, in the Burnett and Wide Bay districts, with about 7000 head of cattle.

MILTON, on the Boyne, in the Port Curtis district, with about 14,000 head of cattle.

For full particulars apply to FANNING, GRIFFITHS and CO., Sydney.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—Mr. BREWSTER has been instructed to sell (in consequence of the protracted illness of one of the proprietors)

The BURDEKIN DOWNS and ARTHUR'S PEAK (or Barramulong) STATIONS, in the North Kennedy district, situated 150 miles west of Port Denison, and containing about 135 SQUARE MILES of splendid sheep country; not surpassed by any in Queensland for grass and water. Held under leases extending over nineteen years.

The COUNTRY consists of low limestone hills, nearly free from timber, fine open ridges, and plains containing an inexhaustible quantity of saltbush, and is about 900 feet above the level of the sea.

The STOCK consists of
3000 sheep, mixed sexes, 18 months old
800 head of well-bred cattle
Horses, drays, &c., &c.

The IMPROVEMENTS comprise a good three-room cottage, kitchen, store, stockyards, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to JOHN BREWSTER, stock and station agent, Squatters' Exchange, Sydney.

FOR SALE, some good MILCH COWS, with calves, and some SPRINGERS. Apply at James M'Pherson's, No. 10, Waterloo-street, Chippendale.

FOR SALE, a good HACK, at C. STRANGE'S, 159, Pitt-street.

HORSE STOCK.—For SALE, the right to TL brand of HORSES, now running near Penrith, together with the free use of several thousand acres of land, for seven years. Apply to C. MARTYN, Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street. All persons are cautioned against removing any of the above horses without an order from Mr. Martyn.

THOROUGHBRED HACKNEY.—For SALE, COSSACK, a remarkably handsome chesnut gelding, bred by Charles Reynolds, Esq; a first-class gentleman's hackney, and the most stylish horse in Sydney. C. MARTYN, Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES.—For SALE, two stylish double-seated Buggies, £35 and £45 each; also Buggy Harness. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street. Also two quiet buggy horses.

HORSE, SPRING CART and HARNESS, a genuine good lot, for £25. GIBSON'S op. School of Arts.

FIRST-CLASS Family American CARRIAGE and HARNESS (new) for Sale, very light and roomy. Price, £70, invoiced at £120. GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Repository, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, excellent buggy COB, 6 years, quiet and sound. NORFOLK'S, 450, Pitt-street South.

FOR SALE, quiet HORSE, for phaeton, 6 years, been driven by a lady. NORFOLK'S, 450, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

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50 Young Horses.

At the Camperdown Yards.

On TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

BURT and CO. are instructed by E. Cobcroft, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 9th instant,
50 colts and fillies, a particularly fine lot, all in good condition, and fitted for any kind of harness work.

Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, WEDNESDAY, the 10th.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on WEDNESDAY, at half-past 2 o'clock,
120 head fat cattle, very good, mostly White's cows, and the three D brand.

Heavy Draught Colts
Carriage Horses, &c.

At the Camperdown Yards, May 11th.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. John Mooney to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock,
50 superior young horses, broken and unbroken.
Amongst them are 25 large heavy cart colts and fillies, several match pairs of bays and greys, and several upstanding colts suited for hacks, and light harness horses.

Boston Chaise, Horse and Harness.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A black gelding, 6 years old, 16 hands high, thoroughly quiet, and good in saddle and harness; also,
A Boston chaise, equal to new, and set plated harness.

Light-hooded Phaeton.
Parcels Delivery Cart

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from the trustees of the assigned estate of Frances Giles to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A light-hooded phaeton, in good order
A parcels delivery cart.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Spring-carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c.

At 12 o'clock,
The racehorse "Dread Not"
A horse, Boston chaise, and harness
A light-hooded phaeton, &c.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock,
Unbroken colts.

Racehorse DREAD NOT.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
DREAD NOT," by "Sir Charles," out of "Fear Not," by "Sweet William (Imported), now 5 years old.
Performances:—Ran second to "Zenobia," carrying 12 lbs. overweight, in the Leger Race at Wollongong; won the Maitland Town Plate (two miles), beating "Wild Dayrell," and several others; ran second for the Welter (two miles), at Singleton; and came in second place in several races in Queensland.

Strong Useful Horses from Taralga.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions Mr. J. M'Lean to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
22 head strong young horses, in good condition, and all broken in; one is a fast pretter, and the others are suited for hackneys and all kinds of harness.

Pair Carriage Horses and Harness.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A pair of powerful bay geldings, thoroughly broken and accustomed to town, also
A set of plated double harness.

Batch of Horses from the Stud of A. Berry, Esq.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from A. Berry, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
A draft of upstanding well bred young horses, in excellent condition, all broken to saddle and harness.
Among them is a pair suitable for a carriage and a capital match. The rest are adapted for stylish hackneys and buggy or carriage horses.

Milch Cows. Milch Cows.

To Private Families, Shippers, Dairymen, and others.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Mr. John Mooney to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
At the Camperdown Sale Yards,
20 very superior quiet milch cows, some with calves at foot, and others forward in calf.
Terms, cash.

Windsor.

30 Head Horses for Sale, at Mr. James Dowsett's Yards.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from C. W. Single, Esq., to sell, at Mr. James Dowsett's Yards, Windsor, THIS DAY next, 9th May, at 2 o'clock,
30 head of colts and fillies, suitable for saddle and other purposes.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from A. Dunn, Esq., to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, on THURSDAY next, 11th of May, at 11 o'clock,
160 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from T. Quirk, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 11th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
120 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from John M'Lean, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 11th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
944 prime fat sheep, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Williams to sell, at his Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant,
200 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots to suit purchasers.

Hay, Straw, Corn, Chaff, &c.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, &c.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms, cash.

R. J. MACKENZIE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at

SALES BY AUCTION

THIS DAY, 9th May, at 12 o'clock precisely,
QUEENSLAND.
MITCHELL DISTRICT, BARCOO RIVER.
The MALVERN HILLS STATION, and 13,150 sheep, more or less, will be sold by public auction, at the Rooms of the undersigned, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock prompt.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

PICK OF BURWOOD.

VALUABLE VILLA SITE, opposite Grogan's 30-acre grant, lately purchased by FREDERICK TOOTH, Esq., and divided by a Road from the residence and grounds of H. R. WEBB, Esq.

By order of the Mortgagee.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock,
SPLENDID VILLA SITE, being lot F of Lucas's subdivision of the CHELTENHAM ESTATE, Burwood, containing 3 ACRES 2 ROODS and 33 PERCHES, and having extensive frontages to the ASHFIELD and BURWOOD ROAD, and a RESERVE ROAD leading to the BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

The position of this site is, without exception, the choicest in this DELIGHTFUL and PICTURESQUE SUBURB, commanding extensive views of the PARRAMATTA RIVER and the surrounding country.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CITY INVESTMENT.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE,
TUESDAY, 9th May.

HAYMARKET.

LOT 1.—SHOP AND DWELLING, No. 24, Campbell-street, between GEORGE and PITT STREETS, opposite the site for the
NEW MARKET.

LOT 2.—An allotment of Land fronting Pitt-street, a few feet from the corner of Campbell-street.

Title, under Torrens' Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable city properties, situated in
CAMPBELL AND PITT STREETS,
HAYMARKET.

LOT 1 has a frontage of 20 feet to Campbell-street, 41 feet east from the corner of Pitt-street, and opposite the Haymarket, on which is a two-story brick-built dwelling-house, No. 24, Campbell-street, containing shop, private entrance, lobby and parlour on the ground floor; 2 rooms on the first floor, and 2 attic rooms above; detached kitchen, yard, &c., with entrance by a back lane from Pitt-street at the rear.

LOT 2.—All that allotment of land having a frontage of 40 feet to the east side of Pitt-street, about 58 feet distant from the corner of Campbell-street, with a depth of 76 feet, with a right to a reserved lane on one side.

☞ These lots afford an opportunity for most favourable city investment. The position being nearly opposite the site for the new market adds considerably to its value, and as both lots will be positively disposed of on the above date, the special attention of buyers of well-situated city property is directed to the sale. Plan on view at the Rooms.

MITCHELL DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

BARCOO RIVER.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

That magnificent and extensive pastoral property called
MALVERN HILLS,
comprising four large blocks of Splendid Grazing Country, known as

MALVERN	PERSHORE
MALVERN HILLS	PERSHORE EAST,

situated on the BARCOO RIVER, having a frontage of about twenty miles, and embracing both sides of the Woolleroo Creek for twenty-two miles, and of the Ravenabourne Creek for about ten miles.
With Malvern Hills will be sold the following sheep—

Ewes ..	6,100 more or less, of which 2000 are now lambing
Hoggetts	2,100
Weaners..	3,400
Wethers...	2,400
Rams ..	150
Total sheep ..	13,150 more or less.

Terms at sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 9th May, at 11 o'clock.
The above first-class pastoral property—

MALVERN HILLS STATION is situated on the BARCOO RIVER, about 450 miles from ROCKHAMPTON, and is considered to be the
PICK OF THE BARCOO, or
GREAT WESTERN DOWNS.
It embraces an area of about 400 square miles of richly grassed undulating downs country, abounding in all kinds of SALTBUSH, including the valuable MURRUMBIDGEE variety, as well as many other sorts of fattening herbage. The run is abundantly and permanently watered, and even in the late dry season there was a plentiful supply. Its grazing capabilities are estimated at 60,000 sheep in the driest season.
Malvern Hills is surrounded by the well-known properties belonging to Messrs. Harden and Manning, Moore and Reid, Prisons and Grovett, Hon. J. C. Ellis, and Earl of Macclesfield.
The improvements consist of men's hut, woolshed, yards, &c.
With this station will be sold
13,150 SHEEP, MORE OR LESS, as above.
Stores:—Dray team, working stock, and all belongings to the stations to be taken by valuation in the usual way.

☞ RICHARDSON and WRENCH beg to direct the special attention of capitalists to the above valuable property as being the best
FIRST-CLASS STATION, NOT ONE-QUARTER STOCKED,
which has been brought into the market for a long time, and as it is determined to dispose of it on the date above named, the opportunity for purchasing so desirable a property should not be overlooked by parties seeking a profitable investment in a sheep station.

PLOUGHED GROUND,
SUTTON FOREST, near BERRIMA.

LARGE FARM, about 400 acres, with stone-built dwelling-house, &c., on the Southern Road, also divided by that road from the above, the BLACK HORSE INN, and about 200 acres of land.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. Joseph Fletcher, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 15th May,
The above well-known property, at the
PLOUGHED GROUND,
on the Southern Road, a little beyond Berrima.
The whole of the property comprises about 600 acres, the great Southern Road dividing it into two portions.
On one side is the FARM of 400 ACRES, all enclosed, with substantial stone-built Cottage, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, store-room, coach-house, stables, garden planted with choice fruit trees, &c.
On the other is that well-known extensive Inn, THE BLACK HORSE, formerly Grey's, containing thirteen rooms, exclusive of bar and taproom, verandahs back and front, kitchen, store room, dairy, coach-house, stable (twenty-two stalls), stock-yards, &c., together with 200 acres of land, most of which has been under cultivation.
☞ This valuable property will be positively sold on the above date, and is worthy the attention of those seeking a first-class country farm and homestead, together with an old-established favourite inn, on a main road, with extensive accommodation and a well-earned reputation.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

TERMS, VERY LIBERAL.

UNION-LANE, PITT and GEORGE STREETS.

SMALL CITY INVESTMENT.

By order of the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. George Whitfield.

BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, No. , UNION-LANE, BRICKFIELD HILL.

TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the administrator of the estate of the late Mr. GEORGE WHITFIELD to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 15th MAY,
All that allotment of land, having a frontage of 14 feet, on the north side of Union-lane (distant 41 from Pitt-street 121 feet), upon which is erected a small dwelling-house, containing 3 rooms and kitchen, with yard, &c., at the rear.
The above is conveniently situated, and worthy the attention of small capitalists.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 9th MAY.

CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY FREEHOLDS.

MALVERN HILLS STATION AND STOCK.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

CAMPBELL-STREET, HAYMARKET.—Dwelling-house, No. 24, Campbell-street, between George and Pitt streets.

PITT-STREET.—Allotment of Land, a few feet from the corner of Campbell-street.

BURWOOD.—Valuable Site, 3¼ Acres, adjoining the property of F. Tooth, Esq.

KURRAJONG.—Ryan's 40 Acre Farm, near Lamrock's, and adjoining the property of R. Holdsworth, Esq.

At 12 o'clock prompt.

QUEENSLAND.—That extensive pastoral property MALVERN HILLS, together with 13,150 SHEEP, more or less.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

By Order of the Assignees of the Estate of MR. JAMES TEMPLETON.

SHOP, BAKERY, AND DWELLING-HOUSE, BOTANY ROAD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 15th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 26 feet to Botany Road, extending back to Botany-street, to which it has also a frontage of 26 feet, on which are those brick-built premises, occupied by Mr. Templeton, baker, containing shop, three dwelling rooms, capital bakehouse and oven, with yard, stable, cart-shed, well of water, &c., at the rear.
☞ This is a well-known substantial property, in the centre of a very populous locality. It is leasehold, having about 90 years to run, subject to a nominal ground rent of £8 15s per annum.
Terms at sale.

SUBURBAN FARM AND HOMESTEAD,
containing 7 ACRES 1 ROOD and 31 PERCHES, with small Cottage Residence, &c., on the main Abattoir Road, about 3 miles from Sydney.
In one or more lots, to suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 15th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, portion of the Leichhardt Estate, between Petersham and Balmain, containing 7 acres 1 rood and 31 perches, close to Elswick, Austenham, Garrygowen, and other first-class estates.
The land is enclosed by a good fence, and cleared, and a small cottage is thereon, containing 3 rooms, &c.
☞ As a convenient and prettily situated, retired suburban homestead, approached by a capital made road the whole distance from the city, the above can be well recommended.
The land is very good and adapted for a market garden or orchard culture, and could be this season favourably laid out and planted.
Plans on view at the Rooms, where also full particulars can be obtained.

POSITIVE and UNRESERVED SALE.

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.

The well known Ferry Steam Boats
PERI and PEARL,
Plying between Erskine-street and Balmain.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at half-past twelve o'clock, on FRIDAY, 12th May,
The well known and favourite ferry steam boats
PERI and PEARL,
now running between Erskine-street and Balmain.

*** These popular ferry boats are so well known as to require no lengthened description, they are now running, and can be inspected at any time. Also the fullest information may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street. The sale being WITHOUT RESERVE TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP, the opportunity presented for securing boats of such character should not be lost sight of.

TO DISSOLVE A PARTNERSHIP.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.
That capital Pastoral Property,
FRAZER'S CREEK,
together with
9120 (more or less) SHEEP, and 6050 (more or less) CATTLE, and 120 HORSES.

TERMS—One-third cash, the residue at 12 and 24 months from day of sale, in equal amounts, with bank discount added secured on the stock and station.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 30th May,
That capital pastoral property, FRAZER'S CREEK, in the district of New England, on the RIVER SEVERN, to which it has a frontage of 16 miles. The country is open box and ironbark ridge, with some broken granite gullies and rich apple tree flats in the frontage, and is WELL WATERED.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES—30,000 SHEEP and 7000 HEAD OF CATTLE.
The improvements are extensive and substantial, comprising dwelling-house (8 rooms), built of brick; dwelling-house (6 rooms) built of stone, with kitchen, wooden store, wool shed, men's huts, &c.; 4 stockyards, and large paddocks, sufficient for the working of the station.
With Fraser's Creek will be sold the following stock:—
SHEEP.

2300, more or less, breeding ewes, 4 to 6 tooth	
1200, ditto, ditto, maidens	
300, ditto, ditto, aged	
2050, ditto, weaners	
1040, ditto, wethers, 2 tooth	
2150, ditto, weaners	
180, ditto, rams.	
9120 sheep.	

CATTLE.

6050 head.

And

120 HORSES.

*** Stores, drays, harness, saddlery, tools, implements, and utensils to be given in.

☞ Attention is directed to this property, which being in the market for the purpose of a dissolution of partnership, is a guarantee of the bona fide character of the sale.

PASTORAL PROPERTY.

THE BOGALONG RUN, together with 5500 (more or less) SHEEP, and 345 ACRES, PURCHASED LAND, within 20 MILES OF YASS.

Terms.—One-third cash, the residue at 6, 12, and 18 months, by approved bills, with bank discount added, secured upon the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from R. JULIAN, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 13th June,
That compact and well-known run,
BOGALONG,
within 20 miles of YASS, WELL WATERED in the DRIEST SEASON; ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES 7000 SHEEP.
The improvements on Bogalong are considerable, and comprise
Neat four-room shingled cottage
Store, containing three apartments
Kitchen and sleeping-room, men's hut
Dairy, stockyard, and smithing-yard, pig-sty and fowl-house; eight-acre hay paddock, with pig-proof fence; large hay-shed (new); wheat paddock, from 12 to 14 acres; new shearing shed, with powerful lever press; large and convenient yards for drafting sheep; grass paddock, containing about 400 acres, enclosed with a substantial two-rail fence; four superior sheep station huts, with 400 hurdles, most of them new.
With BOGALONG will be sold the following sheep—

2127 (more or less) ewes, 2 to 5 years old	
1073 (ditto) wethers, 2 to 4 years old	
1294 (ditto) weaners, mixed sexes	
1006 (ditto) ewes and wethers, 18 months old	
5500 sheep.	

WARRANTED FREE FROM CATARRH AND SCAB.
Also, 345 ACRES VERY VALUABLE PURCHASED LAND, to be taken by the purchaser at cash price.
☞ It is sufficient to direct attention to the sale of this property, which is well known, and may without difficulty be inspected. The small number of stock upon the run will enable those of limited means to entertain the purchase.

A FARM OF 45 ACRES, AT SALT-PAN CREEK.

TO W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 11th May, at 11 o'clock,
A farm at Salt-Pan Creek, containing 45 acres, bounded on the west by the creek, on the east by a road one chain wide, bearing south 30 minutes east 35 chains; on the south-west by a line 23 chains 60 links to a creek, and thence by that creek downwards to its confluence with Salt-Pan Creek, and separating this farm from Mr. T. Lawrence's 120-acre grant.
A plan on view at the Mart.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF EDWARD LONG, OF TAMBAROORA.

TO W. BOWDEN is instructed by R. H. Sempill, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 11th May, at 11 o'clock,

Lot 1.—The Public House occupied by Mr. Luke Salkeld, now known as the Royal Hotel, formerly the Warrior's Arms, situated in Mudgee-street, Tambaroora. It is a brick building of two stories, containing five rooms on the ground floor, and the bar, with a good entrance hall. On the first floor are six rooms. In the yard is a kitchen and seven-stall stable, with other conveniences.
With this lot, will be sold two buildings adjoining, also let to Mr. Salkeld.
The total frontage to the main road is 90 feet, by a depth of 178 feet.

Lot 2.—The Store, known as the Telegraph Store, on the opposite side of Mudgee street, to the hotel. A brick building of one story, 70 feet long 20 feet deep, occupied as a store and dwelling. The store is fitted, cedar counters, and shelves all round of hardwood. At one end is a bakehouse with oven. The allotment runs back 170 feet, is enclosed, and planted with fruit trees of various kinds.
This store is only a few yards from the Telegraph Office.

Lot 3.—Three half-acre allotments at the back of the store, Nos. 3, 4, and 5 in Sofala-street.

Lot 4.—An allotment in Church-street, Mudgee, half-an-acre, being No. 6 of Section 27, on the east side of the street, on the south-west corner of lot 5, bounded on the north by that allotment, being a line westerly 5 chains, and on the west by 1 chain of the east side of Church-street.
This allotment is well situated for business premises.

In the Estate of W. Hill Hopkins.

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, in the Town of DEGA.
By Order of the Official Assignee.

TO W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 18th of May, at 11 o'clock,
1st.—Two roods, being allotment 8 of Section 6
2nd.—Two roods, ditto ditto 9 of Section 6
3rd.—Two roods, ditto ditto 1 of Section 7
4th.—Two roods, ditto ditto 5 of Section 8
5th.—Two roods, ditto ditto 6 of Section 8
6th.—Two acres, ditto ditto 4 of Section 11.
☞ The titles may be seen and further information given on application to the Auctioneer.
Various other allotments in other parts of the colony will be offered at the same time.
Terms, cash.

Sugars, Tea, Rice, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions.

Auction Sale, postponed till THURSDAY, 11th May.

To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 11th May, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Groceries, sugars, teas, rice, oilmen's stores.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 11th May.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of Fine Counter Mauritius Sugars.
2013 Bags.

To Merchants, Speculators, Grocers, Shippers, &c.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from J. L. Montefiore, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 11th May, at half-past 11 o'clock,
2013 bags Mauritius sugars.
Principally fine counter samples. For positive unreserved sale,
Terms, liberal.

NEW FLOUR. NEW FLOUR.

FINEST CHILIAN FLOUR,
450 Tons.
The Celebrated El Carmen Brand.
The Cargo of the Mendoza, just arrived from Toms.
For Positive Unreserved Auction Sale.

On THURSDAY, 11th May,
at 11 o'clock precisely.

Most Important to Millers, Bakers, Storekeepers, Shippers, Speculators, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 11th May, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The cargo of the Mendoza, just arrived from Tome, with
400 tons El Carmen flour, in 100 lb. bags
50 ditto ditto ditto, in 50 lb. bags.

The auctioneer has much pleasure in calling attention to the unreserved sale of this cargo—the first and only new Chilian flour in the market; fresh, sweet, and sound, and in every respect equal to the best silk-dressed Adelaide superfine. The flour is of the celebrated El Carmen brand, and was bought in Chili by the purchasers of the Dundonald's cargo. Attention is respectfully directed to the following extract from the shipper's letter:—
"If you were satisfied with the El Carmen brand per Dundonald you will be more satisfied with what we are shipping per Mendoza. Since the Dundonald's was shipped the mark has been further improved, only 119 lbs. of first silk-dressed flour (which we send you) are taken out of 185 lbs. of wheat—the wheat being thoroughly cleaned. Now we do not believe that in Sydney or Adelaide first flour is made so extravagantly."
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 12th May.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale.

119 Packages
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Ex late arrivals.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 12th May, at 11 o'clock,
119 packages boots and shoes, from first-class manufacturers.
Terms at sale.

Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions from Mr. Edward Bennett, pawnbroker, 118, Liverpool-street, to sell by public auction, at their Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 9th of May, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of the unredeemed pledges pawned with him, as advertised in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of Saturday, April 29th, and Wednesday, May 3rd.

TUESDAY, 9th May.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers, and others.

Grey Domestic.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 bale 29 inch grey domestic
1 ditto 30 ditto ditto
2 ditto 68 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 9th May.

To Drapers
To Outfitters
To Storekeepers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery and ready-made clothing,
Just landed,
Comprising
Lockian tweed shirts, assorted patterns
Scotch twill ditto, lined backs
30-inch grey drilling
Rustic tweed trousers, half F. F., and half W. F.
Dark cheviot ditto ditto, ditto
Drab devon pea jackets
Blue pilot ditto ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Fancy wool long shawls
Coloured patent velvet
Ditto silk ditto
Ditto ditto parachutes
I. R. Braces, silk ties, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 9th May.

To Tailors
To Woollen Drapers, and others.
Black Doeskins.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 case black doeskins, assorted.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 9th May.

To Hatters
To Outfitters, and others.

30 Cases Hats, now landing ex Red Riding Hood and British Sovereign.
☞ Under positive instructions to sell, to close for the mail.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Now landing ex Red Riding Hood and British Sovereign,
30 cases hats, comprising
5 cases Brightons, H. C., and S. C., 70
2 cases Norfolks, H. C., and S. C.
1 case drab felt West Indian hats, No. 70, soft crowns
2 ditto ditto ditto, No. 60, H. C.
4 ditto ditto Demerarian ditto, No. 70, S. C.
2 ditto ditto ditto, No. 60, H. C.
2 ditto ditto ditto continental ditto, No. 60, H. C.
6 ditto ditto ditto Dunedins ditto, No. 11 plain and black bands
2 ditto mouse, slate, and black Canadians, stitched white
1 ditto drab and black Canadians, plain and black bands
1 ditto assorted French felt hats
2 ditto drab felt Nelsons.
☞ For positive unreserved sale, to close accounts for the mail.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 10th May.

To Booksellers
To Librarians
To Country Buyers, and others.

Continuation Sale
Of the entire Stock of Books of Mr. S. Goold, who is relinquishing the Book and Stationery businesses.

Books in every department of literature, from the leading publishers.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from Mr. S. Goold to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The remaining unsold portion of his stock-in-trade of books, in every department of literature, from the leading publishers.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

Now Landing, and for Immediate Sale.
DECORATIVE PAPERHANGINGS.

To Decorators
To Paperhangers
To Builders, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. are instructed to sell, on an early day,
A very choice assortment of the very finest paperhangings, comprising
Pilasters, decorations, centres
Borders, marbles painted in oil
Decorations, in water colour and gold
Transparent blinds, by first artists
French papers and borders, in sets, &c., &c.
Day of sale will be advertised.

Preliminary Notice.
Important Sale of Drapery, &c.

WEDNESDAY, May 10th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, WEDNESDAY, May 10th, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, hosiery, &c., &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.

For Positively Unreserved Sale.
To close a Consignment previous to the Departure of the Mail.

Boots and Shoes
Boots and Shoes.

THURSDAY, May 11th.

To Boot and Shoemakers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on THURSDAY, May 11th, at 11 o'clock,
45 trunks seasonable boots and shoes.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 9th May.

Stock-in-Trade of a Furniture Warehouse.

On the Premises, No. 292, Pitt-street.
Colonial and English Furniture.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been instructed by Mrs. M. White, who is leaving the colony, to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, May 9th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock-in-trade and effects, consisting of
Chests of drawers
Cedar, square, and loo tables
Chiffoniéres, safes
Washstands and dressing tables
Couches, sofas, in damask and leather
Cedar, cane-seated, and other chairs
Brussels carpet
Four-post, half-tester, and other iron bedsteads
Palliasses and mattresses
Work benches, chair frames, &c., &c.
The whole of which will be positively sold without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

To Grocers, Ironmongers, Cutlers, Stationers, Fancy Dealers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

Great Clearing-out Sale at Malakoff House, George-street,
Consisting of
Groceries, Teas, Sugars
Oilmen's Stores, Brown and Grey Wrapping Papers
3-bushel bags, Stationery, Account Books
Cutlery, Ironmongery, Iron Bedsteads
Fancy Goods, Toys, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs
Jewellery, and a variety of Sundries too numerous to specify in an advertisement.
Also
The Shop Fixtures, Counters, Shelving
Desks, Weighing Machines, Iron Safe
Gas Fittings, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from M. Despointes (who is retiring from business) to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 792, George-street, near Christ Church, to commence on TUESDAY, May the 16th, or as soon as the stock can be arranged for sale, of which due notice will be given,
The remainder of his extensive and varied stock-in-trade, every lot of which will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without the least reserve.
Terms at sale.

WINDSOR.

Important Sale of Superior Household Furniture, &c.

JOHN B. LAVERACK has received instructions from Mrs. Adams (who is removing to Sydney) to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, at her residence, Cockenzie Bank, Windsor,
The following valuable household furniture, &c., viz.:—
Handsome cottage piano, by Broadwood and Sons
Horsehair sofas, couches and chairs
Music stool, bookcase, and books
Loo, dining, and dressing tables
Pair card tables
Bedsteads and bedding
Washstands, complete
Carpets, hearthrugs, matting
Cane and other chairs
Fender and irons, chests of drawers
Kitchen dresser, tables, cooking utensils, crockery, casks, tubs, ladies' and gent's saddles and bridles, and a great variety of other articles.
Terms, cash.

TO LET, Cockenzie Bank House and Grounds, now occupied by Mrs. Adams. The house contains 8 spacious rooms, large entrance hall, kitchen, pantry, and laundry, with coachhouse, stables, garden, &c. If not let prior to the day of sale, the lease of the property will be offered by auction.
For particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, George-street, Windsor.

To Bootmakers.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 9th May.

Ex Jason.
Bootmaking Materials.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Jason,
3 in diamond, B.
75—6 demi patent calf skins
6 ditto roan skins, coloured
76—3 rolls best welts, No. 1
3 ditto ditto, No. 2
And a quantity of 4½ and 5 inch elastic.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

120 Trunks,
Now landing ex Jason.
From the celebrated manufacturer
J. Eardensohn.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers
To Country Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock prompt,
120 packages boots and shoes, from the celebrated manufacturer, J. Eardensohn.
Comprising
Men's patent hide napoleons
Men's calf wellingtons, pegged
Men's kid-top spring boots, pegged
Men's calf blucher boots, pegged
Men's patent seal slippers
Men's patent seal alberts
Men's carpet slippers
Men's kid-top S.S. uppers, plain calf, goloshed
Men's overshoes, North British
Youths' ditto, ditto
Ladies' black Fr. cashmere S.S. boots, B.B., M.H.
Ladies' kid spring boots, B.B., half M.H.
Ladies' mock kid ditto, ditto, ditto
Ladies' cordovan S.S. boots, P.H.
Ladies' white kid S.S. boots, M.H.
Ladies' black French lasting S.S., M.H.
Ladies' black English cashmere, S.S., S.H.
Ladies' carpet slippers
Ladies' overshoes, North British and Liverpool
Children's coloured French cashmere B. boots, S.H.
Children's coloured morocco S.S. boots, S.H.
Children's patent rounds, calf, strap, 2-5
Children's kid S.S. boots, patent calf, goloshed welts
Children's glazed kid S H. boots
Children's patent seal oxonians
Children's kid button boots, welts
Children's calf balmorals
Children's memel balmorals, patent seal, vamps.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Teas
Provisions, &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,
Several parcels of the above
Detailed particulars in a future issue.

Oilmen's Stores.
560 Cases.

Now Goods, now landing ex Jason.
From the Celebrated House of
J. T. Morton.
Comprising
Preserved Potatoes
Pint Pickles
Bottled Fruits
Jar Salt
Half-pint Castor Oil
Half-pint Salad Oil
Pint ditto ditto
Quart ditto ditto
1 lb. Tin Jams
1 lb. Salmon
¼-lb. Sardines
¼-lb. ditto
1 lb. Tins Fresh Herrings
Pint Red Cabbage, &c.

To Wholesale Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day.
V. & F.
560 cases oilmen's stores, comprising all the articles now in demand.
Now landing ex Jason.
Terms at sale.
Detailed particulars in a future issue.

Sugar.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex D'Artignan, Bresson, from Bourbon.
More or less damaged by sea water.

At the Stores, Moore's Wharf,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

Important Notice to Wholesale Grocers, Country Buyers, and others.

3267 Bags Sugar.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Stores, on Moore's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 sharp,
Ex D'Artignan,
All slightly damaged by sea water,

BB—136 mats sugar	
BB—175 ditto ditto	
FF—110 ditto ditto	
FF— 82 ditto ditto	
V1—270 ditto ditto	
V1—165 ditto ditto	
T— 74 ditto ditto	
AA over 1— 64 ditto ditto	
AA over 2— 11 ditto ditto	
AA over 3— 55 ditto ditto	
O—176 ditto ditto	
OX— 14 ditto ditto	
XX over P— 38 ditto ditto.	
1340 mats sugar.	
DY over B—153 mats sugar	
ZZ— 309 ditto ditto	
XX— 95 ditto ditto	
XX over Z—207 ditto ditto	
CC—142 ditto ditto	
EE— 63 ditto ditto	
DD— 9 ditto ditto	
S—147 ditto ditto	
I— 10 ditto ditto	
K—105 ditto ditto	
M— 36 ditto ditto	
DGF— 78 ditto ditto	
X over G—483 ditto ditto	
No mark— 60 ditto ditto.	
1917 mats sugar.	

The trade are requested to make themselves acquainted with each lot prior to time of sale, in order to prevent delay.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.

WEDNESDAY, 10th May.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for the neighbouring Colonies, and others.

For Unreserved Sale, as usual.
Ex Lochiel.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
189 trunks men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes.
For unreserved sale, as usual.
Girls' cordovan front lace boots, cashmere lined, T. P. H. 10 to 13
Ditto cloth, patent goloshed, E. S. S. H., 10 to 13
Ditto bronze ditto vamps ditto pp., 10 to 13
Maids' kid patent E. S. ½ M. H. pp., 1 and 2
Children's bronze ditto, S. H. ditto 6 to 9
Ditto cloth ditto gold E. S. T. P. H., ditto
Maids' ditto ditto ditto, ½ M. H., 1 and 2
Ditto all black French cashmere ditto M. H. pps. B. B. 1 and 2
Children's kid E. S. M. K. seats, 3 to 5
Ladies' cloth patent goloshed E. S. T. P. H. welts
Ditto ditto ditto S. H. W. B.
Men's marzets slippers
Ditto best calf E. S., bevel and square
Ditto garibaldi calf and kid E. S.
Ditto best calf kid uppers, pegged
Ditto enamelled napoleons, ditto
Ditto high back bluchers, extra
Ditto ditto ditto, pegged
Boys' bluchers, calf, 10-13
Ditto E. S. calf, ditto
Youths' bluchers, 1 to 4
Ditto E. S. boots, ditto.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

Preliminary Notice.

On an early day.
Ex Dartmouth.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Hyam and Co. to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on an early day, as soon as landed,
Ex Dartmouth,
163 trunks boots and shoes, from the celebrated manufacturers F. Bostock, Northampton, and R. Bostock, Stafford.
Terms at sale.

Wide Bay Pine.

TUESDAY, 9th MAY,
On Grafton Wharf.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

For Sale, without Reserve.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on the Grafton Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
20,000 feet Wide Bay pine boards, various widths.
10,802 ditto 1-inch boards, 12 inches wide
1,100 ditto ditto ditto, 13 ditto
515 ditto ditto ditto, 14 ditto
642 ditto ditto ditto, 15 ditto
4,650 ditto ditto ditto, 18 ditto
4,487 flooring boards, 6 x 1, planed, tongued, and grooved.
Terms at sale.

The PIONEER.

WEDNESDAY, 10th May.

To Merchants, Shipowners, Parties interested in the Intercolonial or Island Trades, and others.

First lot to be offered.

The PIONEER is a handsome fore and aft Schooner of 86 tons register, she carries 130 tons dead weight, or sixty thousand feet timber; her draught, when loaded, is 7 feet 6 inches, requires no ballast to go to sea, and is a good sea boat, and an excellent sailer.

No reserve.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
First lot to be offered,
The clipper schooner PIONEER.
This smart vessel was built at San Francisco, of hockmatac, and was re-metalled very lately, and is now in first-rate order, well found in sails, ground tackle, standing and running gear, boats, &c.
The PIONEER has been found exceedingly well adapted for the timber trade, carrying sixty thousand feet on a very light draught of water. She is now lying off Ballast Point, near the Fyrmont bridge, open to the most minute inspection.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

FRIDAY, 12th May.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, and others.
Ex Sydney Decres.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Invoices of oilmen's stores, general groceries, and provisions.
Full particulars of which will be duly advertised.
Terms at sale.

Extensive and Attractive Sale of
Wines, Spirits,
Ale, &c.,

At the Argyle Stores, on
THURSDAY, 11th May.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.

To close various consignment accounts.

Ex John Duthie,
250 Casks Marzetti's Quart Ale.
Ex Undaunted,
15 Cases Scotch Whisky
10 Ditto Sparkling Hock
10 Ditto ditto Moselle
5 Ditto Champagne, pints.
Ex Alcolite,
80 Cases fine old Port.
Ex Royal Alice,
100 Cases ditto ditto.
Ex Royal Edward,
48 Cases Sherry
50 Ditto Port.
Ex Walter Hood,
50 Cases Nonpareil Cyder, quarts.
Ex Netherby,
150 Cases Reinault's Brandy
10 Hogsheads ditto ditto
10 Quarter-casks ditto ditto.
Ex Blackwall,
10 Quarter-casks Sherry.

LE. THREL

NEW ZEALAND.

NOTES ON PASSING EVENTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AUCKLAND, MAY 1.

We are in the unpleasant position still which we have had only too much of during the last month or two, of helplessly expecting evil. The signs of danger thicken round us on every side and nothing can be done—or, at least, is being done—to ward it off.

It is understood on all hands that the Wanganui campaign is at an end, and the troops going into winter quarters directly. It is further believed that not less than three—very possibly four—regiments now here are under orders to go home in July. At all events, I have every reason to know that such was the General's idea. Of course, the non-arrival of the mail has left us in doubt as to any actual orders.

Part of the troops, it is understood, will winter in Auckland. This will be as well, seeing that the reverse plan entails no inconsiderable outlay — a large proportion of the Commissariat stores going constantly *from* Auckland to Wanganui at great expense.

It has just leaked out that the present Ministry, disappointed in getting the Assembly to express an opinion that the troops could very well be dispensed with by the colony, actually sent home a secret memorandum urging the same view on the Home Government, and asking the Imperial authorities to do for the colony what it would not do for itself, by removing the troops and leaving the settlers to do their own fighting.

Perhaps the threatened recal of the troops may be the reply to this. One thing, however, is clear enough, and that is that, managed in the way it is at present managed, the British force here is good for nothing but defensive work.

I have it on the best authority, that the General had the most stringent orders from the Horse Guards, on no account again to attempt the storming of a pa. As it is only in pas that Maories make a stand, the consequence of this restriction may easily be perceived, and accounts for some peculiarities in the Wanganui campaign otherwise inexplicable. As defensive garrisons, we are not unlikely to want the troops ere long.

The failure at Waganui has encouraged the natives vastly throughout the island. To say that there are not four hundred natives—men, women, and children—not in Government pay who are not rebels, both in heart and in attitude, south of Coromandel is not to say too much.

In Waikato, things continue most threatening. The rebels are known to be near and waiting only the word to make a dash at the feebly held lands we have taken from them.

Our garrisons are weakened, every mail from the South bringing orders from Wellington to disband a few more companies of the Waikato local force, who, as they are disbanded and told to go on their land in the face of an active enemy close at hand, take the very natural course of leaving the place and coming down to a safer locality.

At Tauranga, the troops and Waikato Regiment placed there are so far in dread of an attack as to refuse to part with even two companies of the 68th, ordered elsewhere.

William Thompson and his men are close to the so-called confiscated Tauranga land, and the tribes so leniently dealt with are in all but open revolt. Some mitigation in the sentence of starvation issued by the Government against the poor settlers newly arrived from England, and refused further aid by the Government which brought them out, has been obtained by the very energetic protest of the Superintendent of Auckland, and the Press generally. The work is to be continued until further notice, and the surveys of land for sale are to be gone on with at once, so as to give them a chance when Government work does stop.

The Railway works are being pushed on energetically, but they will not do more—hardly as much, indeed, as supply labour for the men we have in the ordinary way of labourers.

The Governor is still here, but seems bent on doing nothing—referring everything, of every kind, to Wellington.

He certainly expects to go soon to England, from one or two things I have learnt privately.

I regret to say that Pai Marirism has appeared in the North. The danger of its spread can only be appreciated by those who thoroughly understand the state of things there. A Commissioner and a leading Judge of native Courts made the remark, privately, a few days ago concerning this very danger. "What can we do? you know we dare not put any law in force amongst the Northern natives; they would rebel in a week." This is no more than the sober truth; and yet it is now that our Government asks England to withdraw her troops, and leave our safety in the hands of the Southern clique in our Assembly!

QUEENSLAND.

THE City of Brisbane brings papers to Saturday, the 6th instant, from Brisbane.

We quote from the *Daily Guardian* as follows:—

A new agricultural reserve of 10,240 acres in extent, has been proclaimed on the Darling Downs.

The country about the Boyne River is suffering severely from the long drought.

Some bushrangers stuck up a public-house near Maryborough a few days ago. They have been captured.

The foundation stone of a new building, erected for the New South Wales Banking Company, was laid at Rockhampton last week.

A boiling-down establishment is about to be opened at Rockhampton.

A man named Boyle was thrown from his horse in Fortitude Valley last Sunday, and so severely injured that he died on the following Wednesday.

The Municipal Council of Bowen has decided upon offering premiums of £300 and £100 for the best and second best designs for bringing water into their town.

A robbery of a large quantity of jewellery has just taken place at Dalby. No clue to the thieves has been found.

A Mr. Bryant, an overseer at Burncluth, was thrown from his horse a day or two ago, and was killed.

Rain has been plentiful of late on the Darling Downs.

Mr. W. J. Cracknell, the general superintendent of telegraphs, left Brisbane on Tuesday last, for the purpose of examining and opening the new line between Rockhampton and Broad Sound.

The *Rockhampton News* of 1st instant says:—The "poor blacks" are having rare times of it during the present drought, which has so diminished the size of the lagoons as to render the capture of the fish crowded therein an easy matter. We were witnesses the other day of the ingenious and successful method they adopt to catch eels. In a long thread of a lagoon, overgrown by weeds, fringed with a cordon of mud, and not more than three feet six inches deep, were three blackfellows, standing in a row, about six feet apart, bearing in each hand a circular bag net of some three feet in diameter. These nets when plunged to the bottom formed an uninterrupted chain with the apertures to the bag pointing outwards. A fourth blackfellow, a few yards in front of the net bearers, then commenced stamping in the water and driving the eels from the mud towards those with the nets. These latter directly a quiver gave intimation that an eel was enmeshed, lifted the net out of the water, and first administering a quietus to the slimy captive in the shape of a bite through the back of the head, disentangled it from the net and recommenced as before. In less than half an hour the party had captured from twelve to fifteen eels varying from a pound and a half to six pounds in weight each. At intervals they relieved themselves by a dessert from the stem of the nymphea which ornamented the surface of the lagoon with their delicate hued flowers.

The same paper remarks, that the little eruption of bush-ranging which has broken out at Dalby, Gayndah, and other parts of Queensland, has extended to the Rockhampton district, a shepherd named Hughes, residing at the nine-mile waterhole, having been plundered on Thursday evening last by two men, who entered his tent, and presenting revolvers, took from him a chamois leather purse, with three one-pound notes, two five-shilling pieces, and some other silver. They then left, taking the road to Yamba.

The *Bulletin* says:—A novel export will be made this morning by the Clarence. Messrs. Fyfe and Noble, with very commendable public spirit, take with them a number of piebald geese, scrub turkeys (*Talegas*), and a cassowary, other birds, natives of Queensland, which they intend to present to the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, and to Mr. Austin, of Barwon Park. From this gentleman they expect to get a considerable number of pheasants, which they will bring up on their return, and which they hope to acclimatise in the northern districts of this colony. The example shown by these gentlemen is worthy of all praise, and the attempt to acclimatise the pheasant is very praiseworthy.

On Sunday last, a German, in the employ of Mr. Aldridge was, with his wife, strolling in the neighbourhood of Baddow. When near a place called "The Cave" (a place scooped out of the bank near the river by one of the old settlers for a sort of Robinson Crusoe residence), they saw a stranger standing at the mouth of this retreat. On walking up to him they found him lying on his face, as if asleep, with three saddles near him, and so they left him. Next morning Mr. Aldridge missed an old favourite horse from its usual haunt, and has not since been able to find any trace of it. There is no doubt the horse is stolen, and suspicion points to the man referred to as the thief.—*Maryborough Chronicle.*

THE HARBOUR DEFENCES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It is rumoured that Mr. Macleay intends to move that the report of the Defence Committee, laid upon the table of the Assembly during the last session of Parliament, be returned to that committee for further consideration. Such a course seems under present circumstances peculiarly desirable, as the elaborate scale of fortifications for the harbour of Port Jackson recommended in that report, is of too costly a nature to be made readily available, if not altogether unsuited to the system of attacking fortified seaports adopted by the Federal States of America, which is at present engrossing the attention of the military engineers and artillerists of all nations.

There are few persons, perhaps not a single individual, who now would defend the construction of the present forts in this harbour. Take the best of them (that at Dawes' Point), and it is impossible to avoid the conviction that for preserving the town it is utterly useless, even if serviceable in any other way; but by first-rate armament it would be speedily demolished, or, at all events, would soon become absolutely untenable. What the people of this country have to provide against, in case of attack, is the possibility of an armed vessel passing the Sow and Pigs reef, and to this end the committee should confine their investigations. Now, we have numerous suggestions as to the best mode of keeping an enemy outside the harbour—nearly all advocating the erection of forts in the vicinity of the Heads with a blockship as additional security. The ordinary stone forts cased with earth would no doubt prove effective against the class of vessels we might for the present expect to visit us with a hostile purpose; but the blockship, unless an ironclad, would soon be knocked to pieces if the attacking vessels once ran by the forts. In the event, however, if the enemy being cased in iron, he might even defy, and perhaps silence the stone forts, and then the town is at his mercy. I think we could not do better than take a lesson from the tactics of our "American Cousin," and get a couple of "monitors" built, and armed with a smooth-bore gun of heavy calibre. If it were known that we had such protection at the mouth of the harbour, I venture to assert that a fleet of privateers of the same build as the Shenandoah or Alabama would not risk an encounter; of course I suppose these monitors to be as strongly built and as invulnerable as the Tallahassee, and there is no reason why they should not be. The advantage they possess over fixed forts is, I think, very great—they could follow vessels from place to place, and experience has shown, especially in the case of the vessel I have named, that war vessels of this kind may be in action for many hours and subjected to incessant attack without losing a man. Under no circumstances could a war vessel shelter herself from such opponents. I do not presume, of course, that the harbour is to be left entirely without fortifications, and, therefore, three or four "monitor" towers should be erected at the most suitable places for protecting the entrance of the harbour;—and as these towers would revolve in the same way as those on the floating monitors, they would command all positions, and their united fire could be concentrated on a single ship if within range. The system of monitorial fortification is very ably dealt with by a writer in the *United Service Gazette* of 25th February; and the article is well worthy of consideration, as the relative merits of "monitors" and "forts" are very clearly explained, and valuable suggestions are made.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
A VOLUNTEER OFFICER.

The following is the article referred to by our correspondent:—

FORTS *versus* MONITORS.

It takes wonderfully little, in these feverish days of artillery invention, to send men's opinions, blown about as they are by every wind of doctrine, half round the compass in less time than it would take a weathercock to perform the same gyration. At Sebastopol a fleet of wooden vessels was found useless against solid stone walls at a distance of 1200 yards, and it was decided at once that ships were useless against stone walls, though we are inclined to think that had the distance been 400 instead of 1200 yards, a well-manœuvred fleet, wooden though the ships composing it might be, would have given a very different account of the monster stone batteries. Now, again, the ships having become well-nigh solid masses of iron, carrying the heaviest guns, Fort Fisher has succumbed to the monitors, and it has almost become a canon of artillery, that land forts are useless against monitors. The plain fact of the matter is that a seaside fort constructed ten years ago is utterly out of date and comparatively useless, owing to the rapid improvement and entire change in the construction of floating batteries, and that to restore its ancient supremacy to land fortification all that is necessary is to carry out on the land the improvements which have already proved themselves so effectual on the sea.

Instead of stone forts on the old principle, with their vulnerable and immovable walls exposed to the crushing fire of impregnable monitors,—with guns that will not train and men unprotected except by a stone parapet or casemate,—let each battery be a monitor in itself, and, our word for it, it will give such advice to any floating battery approaching with hostile intentions as she will be very apt to take on a future occasion, if she only lives long enough.

On eminences commanding any narrow waters which require to be protected,—on the level of the shore, if there be no eminences,—or on a flat space scarped deeply out of the side of a hill, if the hill be too high for convenience, let a large circular pit be dug of such diameter as shall be sufficient to contain a monitorial tower or turret, leaving, when the turret is in its place a sufficient ditch around to afford some diversion to any storming party that might like to try its hand at escalading, and of sufficient depth to contain the whole of what may be called the lower deck of the turret in which the machinery is placed, the only part of the turret appearing above the edge of the ditch being its upper deck, in which the gun (or guns) is placed, so that the gun shall just fire clear of the glacis, which should be formed on the exterior of the ditch, extending if necessary to the water's edge. Let the armour of these turrets be, if necessary, double the thickness that any floating monitor can carry, and the gun the most powerful that can possibly be constructed. Let the glacis around be so cleared as to allow the turret to take the largest possible sweep.

At the point in the passage where No. 1 turret ceases to be effective, or even at a less distance from No. 1, let No. 2 come into play, and so on *ad libitum*. What sort of a chance would a floating monitor have in running the gauntlet between such a succession of friendly advisers as these? Admiral Porter's Monadnock coming to England to put our ports under contribution would be in much the same position as the man who went out for wool and came back shorn—that is to say, if she ever got back at all. To damage a town she must come within range, and when within range what would the shore monitors be doing all the time?

In plain fact, there is not one quality possessed by a floating monitor, with the exception of locomotion, which cannot be imparted in a vastly superior degree to a monitor built on shore. The towers may be made so large as to contain two guns of the largest calibre, so that an almost incessant fire could be kept up by the continuous revolution of the tower bringing one gun to bear after the other in rapid succession. The iron may be so massive that such shot as a floating monitor could carry should have no more effect than peas from a pea-shooter,—even when they struck; but so small would be the mark that it would be almost impossible to strike it a direct blow. Shot striking to the right or left of the line joining the centre of the tower and the gun striking at it would glance. Shots striking the glacis would bound over.

It is true a floating monitor, fitted with a mortar, might do considerable damage to some towns by a vertical fire without coming to very close quarters itself, but the superiority of the guns which could be carried in a land monitor would soon put that little matter to rights.

With the facts which these monitors have pointed out to us before our eyes it would be mere midsummer madness to go on constructing stone forts on the old plan, either at Spithead or elsewhere. From what we have said it is manifest a sea-port can be rendered absolutely impregnable by sufficiently guarding the approaches to it by land monitors.

Moreover, on land the battery not being subject to oscillation, the whole process of working the turret and loading the gun may be performed with the ease, rapidity, and accuracy with which a Nasmyth hammer works by the assistance of a steam engine, placed in a position of perfect safety, the only assistance required from man being those operations which require human intelligence, viz., taking aim and firing at the proper moment. The largest gun would require a smaller crew than that of an old 32-pounder.

In the event of any exasperated enemy having a fancy to take the land monitor by storm, it is probable he would find an advance up the glacis, under the storm of grape with which he could be assailed, not altogether agreeable; and, in the event of his getting into the ditch, a neat apparatus for dispensing water of a disagreeable temperature would probably help in persuading him to get out again.

The plan we propose for the defence of our seaports seems to us to speak for itself. To trust to our floating monitors is out of the question, as they never could be constructed of the enormous power and complete impregnability of land monitors. Moreover, land monitors would have the advantage of position, and of delivering a downward fire on the decks of the enemy. Two sea monitors might scold at each other for ever and a day without much effect, but when the land monitor spoke, its advice would be apt to make a very considerable impression. It would be felt and appreciated.

Finally, the smallest bubble of a sea would increase the odds against a floating monitor to an infinite extent.

A HINT TO THE SQUATTERS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—There are signs of the time which indicate that, even among the classes of our community who are not the most prone to reflect in a large-minded way on public questions, an opinion is developing itself that the game of humiliating and crushing the squatters is one that cannot be enjoyed with perfect immunity to the players themselves.

It is not my intention to enter upon the controversy involved in this question here. I have no other interest in it than that of a person who would prefer to be a member of a wealthy and prosperous community, rather than of one labouring in the agony of self-imposed financial embarrassment. But assuming, as I do, that any unfairness in the attitude of those classes who in this colony are the depositaries of political power towards the growers of its staple product is purely a result of the unscrupulous misrepresentations of the least worthy section of our professed politicians, I think it worth while to suggest to those gentlemen whose interests and many of whose whole stake in life are bound up in the grazing or squatting question, whether it is not worth their while to follow as a model those successful means whereby the popular mind has been once and again, in connection with questions of great public concern, prepared, informed, and roused to reflection, and subsequently to action, in the direction of giving support to wholesome legislation. I allude to the formation of a league, society, or association—call it what you will—not (as the latter word might imply) an association similar to that formed a few years ago in a neighbouring colony for the purpose, too easily achieved, of directly bribing members of the Legislature, but one of which the Corn Law League of the mother country is the appropriate type. The object of such an association should be amongst other things to explain familiarly and concisely by short tracts, by pamphlets, at public meetings, the direction in which existing legislation hampers and withers up this great interest; and to indicate that in which alterations should be sought, having a due and just regard to the welfare of the body politic; a term which—it seems to have almost been forgotten—comprises some few other people besides free selectors.

It may be argued that this question differs from the object of agitation cited by me, as being one rather of *class* than of general interest. This view I, however, regard as most superficial. To quote your own recent words, the question is one affecting the interest of "every hewer of wood and drawer of water in the country." It is a question whether the production of wealth by one class, not at the expense of any other, but from the fruitful earth, shall be promoted or discouraged—whether a perennial stream of revenue, which under rational regulations would flow in sufficient abundance to reduce other public burdens to a bagatelle, should be left to evaporate uselessly.

And have "the people," as their flatterers call them, no interest in the mere accumulation of wealth, no matter in whose hands it may be. Accumulated wealth means cheap money. Cheap money means extended commercial energy—offers inducements to manufacturing enterprise, makes the warehouse spring like magic in every street, and the terrace in every suburb—but I began with the mere intention of throwing out a hint, and I shall not be led further towards the perpetration of an essay. If nothing of the kind now indicated is attempted, it will be time to conclude that the GREAT SHAM is really king in all but name, and the concluding ceremony of his coronation may as well take place without further delay.

Your obedient servant,
LUX.

8th May.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	...	...	...	£559	15 9
Gin	...	...	...	128	10 8
Whisky	...	...	...	66	9 6
Rum	...	...	...	425	3 11
Perfumed spirits	...	...	...	2	10 6
All other spirits	...	...	...	85	15 0
Wine	...	...	...	73	0 2
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)			...	3	6 8
	(in bottle)		...	18	4 2
Tobacco and snuff	...	...	...	193	5 0
Tea	...	...	...	7	2 6
Coffee and chicory	...	...	...	27	16 0
Sugar (unrefined)	...	...	...	50	0 0
Opium	...	...	...	518	0 0
Pinctage	...	...	...	30	2 8
Total	...	...	...	£1983	2 8

Business has been quiet to-day, and the sales by auction are unimportant.

Our dates from Tasmania are to the 4th instant. The Hobart Town *Mercury* reports as follows:—

The absence of advices from the neighbouring colonies keeps our markets unchanged, and trade generally is reported slack. It is a matter of some difficulty, indeed, to vary our daily reports so as to make them readable, for, excepting in fruits, there is really nothing doing beyond our daily local trade. Prices continue as follows:—Flour £20 per ton; sharps, £10; bran, 1s. 6d. per bushel; wheat, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per bushel; oats 3s. 3d to 3s 6d. per bushel for old, and for new 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d. per bushel; hay (loose) £5 to £5 10s. per ton, pressed from £4 to £4 5s. per ton; barley 3s. 6d per bushel for English, and for Cape from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per bushel. Potatoes from £3 to £4 per ton. Onions from £8 to £9 per ton. Cheese is not in very great demand, and the prices offering are from 6d. to 10d. per lb. Butter of good sample meets a ready sale at from 8d. to 10d. per lb., inferior sorts at a proportionate reduction. Hard fruits for shipment realise from 5s. to 6s. per bushel, and ripe and soft fruits, from 1s. 9d. to 3s. per bushel.

Messrs. Brent and Westbrook held a sale of securities on Tuesday, which was poorly attended, and capitalists evinced little disposition to speculate. The only actual sales effected were in small lots, and at the following rates. Union Bank, £37; Commercial Bank, £156 5s.; Hobart Town Gas Company, £22; Hobart Town and Launceston Marine Insurance Company, £57; and one Government debenture payable in 1867, brought 1 per cent. premium.

The following is from the Launceston *Examiner* of the 3rd instant:—

We have no changes to note in the grain or flour market since last week, but millers are not willing to give 6s. (the price demanded for wheat). Flour remains at £18 10s. to £20 per ton. Oats are very dull at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. except for prime seed oats, which range from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bushel. Potatoes, £3 10s. to £4 per ton.

THE PEACOCK AT TABLE.—At chivalric banquets, the peacock usually appeared enshrined in a huge crust, his head protruding from one end, while at the other his train was extended in all its glory. It was the privilege of the fairest dame to bear the bird to the table, and set it before the victor in the tourney, while the hall resounded with martial strains. In presence of this noble dish, the knights of old dedicated themselves to the service of honour, virtue, and beauty; and when *Shallow* swore "by cock and pie," he but imitated the example of the bravest of the brave. Thus served, the peacock must have made a noble adjunct to a feast, so far as appearance went; but whether he afforded proportionate gratification to the appetite is another question. Turpin thought the flavour of peacock flesh exquisite, when he tasted it in Siam; Colonel Williamson declares the young birds are remarkably sweet and juicy, but considers the older ones best boiled down into soup. Sir Emerson Tennent says peacock is excellent served hot, but has the drawback of being indigestible, and of contracting a disagreeable red tinge as it cools; so far bearing out Gervase Markham's opinion, that the bird is better fitted to delight the eye than please the palate, "the flesh being very unwholesome, and used at great banquets more from rareness than nourishment; for roast a peacock never so dry, set it up, and next day it will be blood-raw, as if it had not been roasted at all." It has, however, the merit of keeping uncorrupted a long time, when once it has been cooked. St. Augustine, astonished at the sweetness of a peacock of which he courageously ate twelve months after it had been roasted, asks, "Who but God, the creator of all things, gave to peacock's flesh a faculty of not putrefying?" Sir Thomas Browne hung up some peacock's flesh, "so that it touched no place," and found his experiment confirm its reputation for incorruptibility.—*Chambers's Journal.*

A FAMILY HOAXED.—A most extraordinary swindle has been perpetrated at Aberdovey, near Barmouth. About a fortnight since a woman, living at this place, entered a draper's shop belonging to Mr. Jones, and delivered a message to the son to the effect that his elder brother had returned home from Australia, and was then waiting to see him in a shop round the corner. The lad at once went, and was warmly embraced by his newly-found brother, who accompanied him home, where, on seeing his mother, he was overcomed by his emotion, and fell back into a chair to faint. He soon, however, recovered, and was overwhelmed by kind attentions; but not being disposed to be communicative, his friends refrained from questioning him concerning his travels. The arrival of a sister, who failed to recognise her returned brother, caused some slight misgivings on the score of his identity; and on examining his arms, which in the case of the sailor brother had been tattooed, no such marks were found. Gradually, the family awakened to the hoax which had been practised upon them, and the swindler was given into custody. Some money which he had borrowed from his new relatives was repaid by the prisoner, but the clothes, which he had obtained by false representations, were still unpaid for. The stranger expressed by the family, in having thus been easily duped, may be well imagined. The prisoner has been committed for trial.

SPAIN.

THE SURRENDER OF THE ROYAL PATRIMONY.

(From the Daily News' Own Correspondent.)

Madrid, February 21.

I TOLD you in my last of a report prevailing here that the Queen, in consideration of the present necessities of the nation, contemplated making a surrender of her royal patrimony in order to assist the country through its difficulties. Yesterday afternoon, General Narvaez, in the full uniform of captain-general, appeared in the tribune of the Chamber of Deputies, charged with a message from the Throne. He said that on the previous (Sunday) night the Queen had sent for him, and, "with tears in her eyes," had declared that she had resolved on a project which she had for some days been meditating, namely, to surrender to the nation she so dearly loved all the properties left her by her royal father, reserving for herself only the palaces, gardens, &c., in Madrid and other cities of Spain, which were necessary for the residence of the Sovereign. The Queen then delivered to him some papers on the subject, and told him that he would find others, which she had ordered to be sent to him, at his private residence. After expatiating on this act of disinterestedness on the part of the sovereign, and declaring that it had no precedent in any country of the world, the Minister said that the Government had adopted the Queen's proposal, and that he was prepared to lay before the Chamber a project of law upon the subject. He concluded by presenting the papers and moving an address to her Majesty, returning thanks for her generous disinterestedness and self-denial. The proposal was received with enthusiastic "*vivas*," or, as one of the papers expresses it, with a "*Gloria in excelsis*."

Don Lope Gisbert, deputy from Murcia, in seconding the address, declared that in no age, nor in any nation, had such an act of patriotism and disinterestedness been evinced by a sovereign. Even Isabella I., who sold her jewels to enable Columbus to discover a new world, and who sacrificed all her accumulated wealth to enable the Christians to drive the Moors from Spain, had fallen short of the example set by her namesake in giving up the whole of her private patrimony to relieve the distresses of her nation. He exhorted the Chamber to imitate the great example of their sovereign, not by surrending their own properties, but by forgetting every party difference, and devoting themselves to the consideration of the state of the country with a single purpose. Senor Posada Herrera, the leader of the liberal-union party in the Lower House, followed in a like strain, and the address having been voted, a commission nominated by the Chamber got into their carriages, and although it was getting dark proceeded instantly to the palace, to lay their address (a los pies del trono) "at the feet of the sovereign," who very graciously received it with her hands.

Such was the effect of the Queen's message that I assure you you could hardly meet a Spaniard yesterday who did not speak of it with tears in his eyes. Calmer and cooler consideration of the subject will, probably, very much abate the enthusiasm with which this act of generosity has been received; indeed, it may be doubted if the proposal will ultimately prove in any way advantageous to the Government which has "adopted" it.

First, so far as the Queen is concerned, I do not question for a moment that she is entitled to a very large share of the credit accorded to her. She is a large-hearted, generous-minded woman, ever regardless of self, and anxious for the welfare and happiness of others. One-half of her troubles arise from this very cause. The debts which encumber the palace, and which are said to amount to a very large sum of money, all arise from the ease with which she submits to the plunder which goes on around her, for in her personal expenses the Queen is by no means extravagant.

But as regards this "royal patrimony," what is it that the Queen surrenders? The Queen possesses lands in Spain assumed to be of the value of from four to eight millions sterling. But these lands are, at the present time, mostly unproductive. There is a royal property close to Madrid called the "Casa del Campo," consisting of many thousand acres of land—hill, valley, meadow, and plain—well watered also (which is a rare thing in Spain); but this land is totally uncultivated, and until the King recently caused a considerable portion of it to be planted with larch and other timber, and established a cow-house for the palace on one side of the property, together with an aviary in another part of it, I do not believe that anything more productive than a rabbit ever fed on this domain, which ought, from its immediate proximity to the capital, to be one of the most productive properties in Spain. What is it, then, that the Queen gives the nation? She gives them the power of selling large quantities of almost waste lands, at the present time producing nothing whatever to the owner, and in many cases even entailing expense. Whilst we admire the generous spirit which prompts the act, we may doubt the value of the gift itself.

But then there are other considerations. From the project of law laid before the chamber, it appears that the Queen reserves to herself all the properties which are not sold under its authority, and also 25 per cent. of the gross produce of the sale. What, therefore, this project really fastens upon the Legislature is to effect the sale of so much of the unproductive and, at present, unsaleable properties as possible, paying to the Crown 25 per cent. of the purchase money in clear cash. After all, as things go on in Spain, this is by no means so unprofitable an arrangement for the royal house. It is, in point of fact, a surrender to the State and to the public of so much of the royal patrimony as the State can dispose of, and as the public will purchase, for one-fourth of the gross proceeds. If we consider that the Queen certainly could not sell these lands herself, and that if she attempted it it is probable that very little of the proceeds of such sales would ever reach the royal purse, really the arrangement by which the Government is made to undertake the trouble and expenses of these sales, paying one-fourth of the gross proceeds to the Queen personally, does not, after all, appear such a bad arrangement for her Majesty.

But there are other considerations involved which do not affect the Queen, but which will have their influence on the State. This surrender is made by her Majesty to help the nation through its difficulties. How can the surrender of these waste properties effect the object the Queen had in view? Take the value of these possessions at the highest estimate—eight millions (they are probably not worth more than four), the demands on the treasury at the present time exceed twenty millions, as the report of the Chamber of Deputies on the Forced Loan Bill disclosed. Eight millions would only very partially assist to pay off a pressing debt of twenty millions, even if the eight millions were capable of being realised. But it is not even contemplated to realise the money. The bill presented to the Cortes by General Narvaez provides that these properties shall be sold by auction, like the other properties of the State, and that the purchaser shall pay up the purchase money in instalments, covering a period of twenty years. As a measure, therefore, of relief to the nation the surrender is at once illusory and abortive.

There is another point of view in which it may be urged that this measure is calculated to inflict absolute evil. At the present time the State holds large quantities of land in different parts of Spain, which are the subject of periodical sales: amongst others, the lands of the churches, convents, and monasteries, and the lands assigned for the payment of the amortizable and other debts of the nation, which are being more or less frequently brought to auction. In addition to this, some of the greatest estates in Spain, as for instance, the vast properties of the Duke D'Osuna, are being broken up, and constantly thrown into the land market. What must be the effect of superadding to all this the whole patrimonial lands of the Crown itself? Clearly, the immediate effect must be to depreciate the value of property, in a country where land is already to be had at as little, in some districts, as £1 an acre.

The project, therefore, will not serve the country. Will it serve the sovereign or the Government? It may serve the Queen in two ways, by augmenting her popularity, and by disarming the revolutionary party of an argument that the wealth of the country would be greatly enhanced by changes which would place the royal properties at the disposal of the State. Will it serve the Government? That is more doubtful. Already the proceeding is attacked by the opposition papers, as a robbery of the sovereign without advantage to the people. It will presently be seen that this surrender does not mitigate the financial difficulty, and it may be expected when that is disclosed that the disappointment of the public will be proportionate.

HOW TO PROCURE A LITTER.—A gentleman who had the gift of shaping a great many things out of orange peel, was displaying his abilities before Theodore Hook and Thomas Hill, and succeeded in carving a pig, to the admiration of the company. Mr. Hill tried the same feat, and, after strewing the table with the peel of a dozen oranges, gave it up with the exclamation, "I must give up the pig! I can't make him!" "Nay," exclaimed Hook, glancing at the table, "you have done more; instead of one pig, you have made a litter."

GIPSIES AT THEY WERE.—The appearance of one of the dark skins in any street of our little town brought everybody within sight to a gaping standstill, and filled the doors and windows with wide-eyed faces. Did a kitchenmaid see a brown woman approaching up the yard, with a child slung at her back, and a tin gridiron or a row of white clothes-pegs in her hand, her first proceeding was to scream. Not unlikely, her next step was to hold a conversation with the wise creature through the window, tremblingly advancing her hand for inspection of the palm, but she took care the open casement was within reach. The farmers immediately on learning of the wanderers' arrival loosed their mastiff dogs, and betook themselves to patrolling stealthily among ricks and behind hedgerows, carrying a pitchfork on the shoulder. Sunday after Sunday, during the stay of the gipsies, our minister preached about the Witch of Endor, and decried magic and fortune-telling. Meantime we youngsters mutually horrified ourselves after school hours by reciting tales of the kidnapping of respectable small folk, and their instantaneous conversion into gypsylings by application to their skin of walnut juice. Having worked each other up to a proper pitch of terror, we crept down the lanes in long Indian file, to survey from a distance in awe and trepidation the mysterious dwellings of these romantic people. In one of their visits we had, I well recollect, a long spell of bad weather, and it was generally believed that the gipsies were in some way at the bottom of it. Some of the sceptically inclined hesitated to accept it as conclusive proof of the raising of the Evil One in the tents by unholy rites, but all agreed that the gipsies would find their account in it, as specially favourable for poaching, sheep-slaughtering, and still worse deeds. Looking back from this distance of time, I cannot positively say that any murders were actually committed on those occasions, or even that burglaries were more than commonly coincident with the gipsies' visits, but I am convinced that nobody was the less frightened for that. Children slept with their heads under the bedclothes, and adults tried the bolts and bars twice. It was not our fault that nothing horrible occurred; we were all as much alarmed as if deeds of violence and blood had really happened. When it was circulated some fine morning that the gipsies were missing, crowds went to look at the half-burnt patches, marking where the tents had stood, and some individuals carried away fragments of straw, partly-charred bones (sheep's, of course), and other trifles, as relics. One, however, lives to see alterations. But what a change from the state of feeling I have been sketching to that I now experience! Within the last few weeks I have had repeated opportunities of seeing a gipsy in dress-coat, white waistcoat, and dancing pumps. When, in addition to this, I mention that I witnessed the queen holding crowded levées in one of our public halls, and was made aware that the king, her amiable husband, was a contributor to our leading local newspaper, I think I can be pardoned a little surprise.—*Once a Week.*

ANECDOTE OF D'ORSAY.—I remember a dinner at the Ship, where there were a good many ladies, and when D'Orsay was of the party, during which his attention was directed to a centre pane of glass in the bay window over the Thames, where some one had written in large letters with a diamond D'Orsay's name in improper conjunction with a celebrated German *danseuse*, then fulfilling an engagement at the opera. With characteristic readiness and *sangfroid*, he took an orange from a dish near him, and, making some trifling remarks on the excellence of the fruit, tossed it up once or twice, catching it in his hand again. Presently, as if by accident, he gave it a wider cant, and sent it through the window, knocking the offensive words out of sight into the Thames.—*Grantley Berkeley's Recollections.*

A CHARACTER.—"Do you know the prisoner, Mr. Jones?" "Yes." "What is his character?" "Didn't know he had any."

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JAMES MULALLY are respectfully invited to attend his funeral; the procession to move from his late residence, No. 42, Parramatta-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 4 o'clock precisely. RICHARD SWITSON, Undertaker, corner of Burton-street and South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. THOMAS IRELAND are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, leaving his late residence, Baulkham Hills, at 12 o'clock noon. JORDAN SPARKS, Undertaker, Marsden-street, Parramatta.

ESTABLISHED 1850.—JOHN REDGATE and SON'S Steam Coffee and Spice Mills, Francis-street.

F. COOPER, Silk and Woollen Dyer, Moire Antique Waterer, Hot Presser, 614, Brickfield-hill.

MR. S. WHIDDON, Law Agent and Accountant, 105, Elizabeth-street.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN—TENDERS will be received up to 7 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, the 15th instant, for the undermentioned Works:—
1st. For about 230 yards of kerbing and guttering.
2nd. For about 170 yards of rough pitching a water table.
For particulars apply to the Surveyor at Council Chambers, School of Arts, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p.m. By order of the chairman,
W. H. MACKAY, Council Clerk, &c.
Council Chambers, School of Arts, Newtown, May 8.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Rev. JOHN G. PATON begs to acknowledge the sum of £12, voluntarily contributed by Captain TROUTON and the Passengers on board the ALEXANDRA, for the Mission Ship, DAY SPRING.
Also, £5 15s. 5d. collected at the close of his service on Sabbath, in the Presbyterian Church, Parramatta. Also, a donation of £3, from JAMES HOUISON, Esq. Parramatta. 302, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—Unless Mr. MOSES calls and defrays the expenses on his goods within eight days from this date, they will be SOLD to pay expenses.
Sydney, 9th May, 1865. S. ISAACS.

WHOEVER returns an English LETTER of consequence on family and money matters, written to Mrs. CRADDOCK, will be rewarded.
10, Colonnade, Bridge-street.

LOST, on Sunday afternoon, at the Botanical Gardens, a Gold BROOCH, in form of a thistle. A reward will be given on returning it to Miss WARDROP, at first verandah cottage in Cleveland-street, east from Botany Road, Redfern.

LOST, on Saturday last, by a poor woman, a BONNET and BOX, between Christ Church and brewery. A reward will be given if returned to Lawrence's Boot Warehouse, George-street South.

LOST, on Monday, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, a small Black DOG, with collar, initials E. G. Lloyd, Rose Bay. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to 199, Clarence-street.

LOST, in Ocean-street, Double Bay, an Order BOOK. The finder will be rewarded. E. TIGHE, 60, William-street.

£50 CHEQUE LOST.—All parties are cautioned not to negotiate a cheque, dated May 5th, 1865, drawn by L. Goldring in favour of R. Caspar, for the above amount, as payment has been stopped. Any person bringing the above cheque to L. GOLDRING or R. CASPAR will be rewarded.

GOLD Union PIN, set with turquoise, LOST, on Saturday evening. Finder will be rewarded on bringing the same to R. PAGE, Railway Station, Redfern.

STRAYED on my run, about October, a Dark Bay HORSE, off hind foot white, small star, branded IAC off shoulder; if not claimed in one month he will be sold to pay grass and expense. R. TAYLOR, Luddenham.

STRAYED, on evening of 7th instant, from Dawes' Point, a Brown Foley COW, in full milk, branded IO over L on milking quarter. Apply to Police Station, Cumberland-street; or at Officers' Stables, Dawes' Point.

FOUND, a BOAT. Apply Read's Coal Wharf, Snail's Bay, Balmain.

BROOCH found at Mrs. CLAY'S on Saturday last, 51, William-street.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, in Pyrmont, on Sunday last, a PURSE, containing money, key, &c. The above reward will be paid on leaving it with the Collector, on Pyrmont Bridge.